The New-York Times.

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THE RIOT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Radical Falsehoods About General Sheridan's Dispatches.

What the General Said and Thinks of the Convention.

The Observations of a Personal Witness of the Riot.

An Insane Thirst for Blood and Massacre.

The Assault Upon the Building in which the Convention Met.

Ferocious Character and Brutality of the Mob.

Extent of the Casualties—135 in All, of Whom 50 were Killed.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

The Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan—Radical Misrepresentations—What Gen. Sheridan Said, and His Opinions of the Convention—No Rebel Flags Hoisted—No Request to Revoke Martial Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The editor of the New-York *Tribune*, after quoting a paragraph severally from the Washington correspondence of the TIMES, *Herald* and *World*, relative to the communication from Gen. SHERIDAN, says: "It is evident from these dispatches that there has been an attempt to destroy the character of Gen. SHERIDAN by virtually representing him as an accomplice of Mayor MONROE." The *Tribune* editor also challenges the authenticity of the dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN of Aug. 1, which I telegraphed you on Thursday night last, and pronounces "it to be either forged or garbled." A reference to the dispatch of Gen. SHERIDAN himself, published in last Friday's TIMES, and to my statements as to the character of subsequent dispatches from Gen. SHERIDAN, will prove the utter falsity of the charge, so far as the TIMES correspondent is concerned, that there has been an attempt to destroy the character of Gen. SHERIDAN. If Gen. SHERIDAN's character is destroyed by showing that he is an accomplice of Mayor MONROE, your correspondent has had no hand in this destruction of character, for everything I have sent you proves clearly that so far from Gen. SHERIDAN being an accomplice of MONROE he regards the Mayor of New-Orleans as a very bad man, and in each of his dispatches recommends his removal from office. With regard to the authenticity of the dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN, of August the first, published in the TIMES on Friday, I have but to say that *it was copied from the original sent by Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant, and that it is in the exact language used by Gen. Sheridan.* All the dispatches of Gen. SHERIDAN will be published in a few days, and it will be found, however offensive it may sound to the *Tribune* editor, that the General characterizes the usurpers as "political agitators and revolutionary men;" that he reiterates the charge that "the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace;" that "the immediate cause of the riots was the assembling of the Conventioners." And then he adds with emphasis, that "DOSTIE, HAHN & Co. are bad men." If it will help to justify Gen. SHERIDAN in the mind of the *Tribune* editor, I will also state that the dispatches will show that Gen. SHERIDAN regards Mayor MONROE and his policemen as even worse than DOSTIE, HAHN & Co.

Your New-Orleans correspondent sends a telegram dated yesterday, in which he says: "The *Tribune's* statement that rebel flags were hoisted during the riot is false."

SHERIDAN makes an example of the rowdy who attacked a peaceable negro to-day.

The DOSTIE funeral this afternoon was orderly and passed off quietly.

In a telegram to-day, he says, the statement that SHERIDAN has received a request to revoke martial law is false.

Capt. BUTTS, a Bureau officer in Winn parish, was assassinated a few days ago.

One of the prominent members of the Louisiana Convention held in 1864, who is now in this city, (Washington,) says he refused to attend the recently called Convention, of the 30th of July, because of its revolutionary character and purposes. He says a thorough and honest investigation will show that the true Union men of Louisiana discountenanced and resisted the plot for subjecting the State to Radical rule.

THE LATE RIOT.

Review of the Scenes and Incidents by an Eye-Witness—Savageness of the Rioters—The Attack upon the Convention—How Men were Murdered—Extent of the Casualties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

With the origin of the riot yesterday the readers of the TIMES are well aware. The appearance of the colored procession on Canal-street, composed of about one hundred freedmen, was the signal for its commencement. Some white bystanders attempted to take away the national flag which they were carrying, and a shot was fired. The blacks claim that the whites fired it. The whites tell a contradictory story. I have seen responsible men who were present, but they fail to give an authoritative statement about this first shot. Immediately after it was fired, however, a bright yellow boy commenced haranguing his comrades in the procession, advising them to clear the streets of the "white ———." He was arrested by an aid of the Chief-of-Police. This was the first arrest made. The procession then moved on, and turned into Dryades-street, halting in front of the Mechanics' Institute, now used as the State Capitol, where the Convention was in session. They were met with vociferous cheers from friends of both colors. They gave their version of the disturbance above mentioned, and were greeted with remarks of approval when they claimed to have repulsed their assailants. They were encouraged to take a firm stand for their "rights," and told to arm themselves and be ready for any emergency. These things I heard myself, and for the first time I felt serious apprehensions of a riot. The merchants commenced closing their stores, and I started from the building for the telegraph office. A squad of Policemen were gathered on Baronne-street, in the rear of the Institute, and soon marched toward it.

The procession disturbance had been reported to Police Headquarters, where, anticipating trouble, a large reserve force was stationed. Orders were immediately issued to arrest the negroes engaged in it. Sheriff (Ex-Rebel-Gen.) HAYS accompanied the force to the scene of action, and found Dryades-street, in front of the Institute, thronged with freedmen and their white friends. It was useless to try to get into the building while such a crowd remained in front of it.

In the meantime, an immense concourse of people had congregated at the junction of Dryades and Canal, and more looking toward the capitol, some of them shouting and blaspheming terribly. The whole city was in a tremble. Such excitement as the citizens exhibited I never witnessed before. The crowd just mentioned comprised men of every grade in society, including many young in years, who were brandishing revolvers in the air, and were seemingly anxious to be led on to the destruction of the Conventioners and all of the freedmen near and in the building. A similar crowd had also assembled in Common-street, at the other end of the block in which the Institute is located. Many members of the Police force were mingled with these crowds. They soon commenced firing on the freedmen in front of the building and drove them into it.

When the freedmen, members of the Convention, spectators and others, had been driven into the building, the police advanced to the entrance and forced their way up stairs to the door of the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the Convention had been assembled, and into which they and the freedmen had retreated. Several different tales are told as to what followed. Certain it is that one policeman was mortally wounded in the hall, while, as he claims, he was attempting to arrest a member. It is claimed by a member who was wounded by this policeman, that he tried to shoot, but his pistol being knocked up, the ball sped harmlessly into the air, whereupon he seized the weapon by the barrel and struck the member on the temple with the butt end. It is said that all hands in the hall fell on their faces, and after the police had expended their shots got up and drove them out of the room with chairs, &c. After this, R. KING CUTLER is said to have demanded that every armed man leave the room. Capt. BURKE, formerly Union Chief of Police, did so, and received a slight flesh wound in the side while passing out. Another version of this assault is, that the policemen, without demanding the surrender of any one, poked their pistols through the half open door and fired promiscuously at the crowd inside; this, while a white flag was being displayed from a cane stuck up on the speaker's platform. It is certain that so much confusion prevailed inside that each of the stories may have some foundation, for with the hubbub occasioned by the firing and the shouting of the one hundred or more men in the hall, no one could see or hear everything or be able to tell exactly what occurred.

The mob and the police filled the sidewalk and the stairway of the building. Shots were fired through the windows from both in and outside, and bricks, paving stones, clubs and other missiles were thrown from both directions. A gentleman named FOX came down stairs and was arrested; but on stating that he was merely a spectator was released, and walked across the street, where he shielded himself on a door-step. From his position he could see inside the building which he had just left, and he states that only one person after him came out without being killed or badly wounded as they came down stairs by the police and the mob of rioters accompanying them. Gov. HAHN, who is lame and walks with a crutch, was met on the stairs as he came down, and escorted out to the curb-stone by two policemen. On reaching the sidewalk he was surrounded by about twenty persons, who beat him on the back of the head with clubs, and he received a severe stab in the back, also a pistol shot from behind. It is probable that this shot was fired by a policeman. On reaching Canal-street he was placed in a carriage, and under the charge of the Chief of Police was taken safely to the lock-up. He owes his life to the chief and his squad, as they prevented him from being lynched. FISH, HENDERSON, SHAW and other members were treated likewise. On reaching the foot of the stairs they were beaten by the police and the mob, and after being rendered insensible were dragged off to jail. An attempt to lynch FISH was made on Canal-street, but the police in charge of him prevented it, although they nearly killed him themselves by beating him with the butts of their pistols. But few freedmen were arrested coming out of the building, as they were nearly all shot dead at sight. The Rev. Mr. HORTON, a clergyman from New-Hampshire, now in charge of a church in this city, officiated as chaplain of the Convention. I heard his prayer at the opening, in which he asked fervently that the lives of the members might be spared, and thanked God that peace had been declared in Europe, praying for the same blessing in this country. In a habit peculiarly ministerial, one which distinctly marked him as a clergyman, he came down stairs with a white handkerchief on his cane intending to surrender himself peaceably. He was met, knocked down, trampled upon, kicked and beaten nearly to death, while begging for mercy. The police and their rioting friends were his assailants. Dr. DOSTIE, intending to surrender himself, also came down. He was shot, stabbed, and treated in the same manner as HORTON, although he implored the ruffians to take him prisoner and spare his life. It is probable that both HORTON and DOSTIE will die. These details suffice to show how the arrests were made. R. KING CUTLER and Judge R. K. HOWELL escaped without much injury, and chancing to fall into the hands of humane policemen were conveyed to prison almost uninjured.

On Common, Baronne, Dryades, St. Charles, Rampart and Carondelet streets freedmen were murdered by the police and the mob in cold blood. Standing in the door of the telegraph office on Carondelet, I saw about two hundred men chasing one negro along the sidewalk. Six policemen were nearest to him, and in advance of his pursuers. They emptied their revolvers into his back, and finally another one, when he was near enough to his victim to lay his hand on his shoulder, shot him in the head, and he fell dead into an alley. Another freedman trying to escape from the Institute was climbing over a fence, when I saw him fall from a policeman's shot. As he struck the ground at least a [illegible] fired their pistols into his head and breast, at the same time pounding him with clubs and canes. The blood flowed from wounds in his scalp, covering his entire face; but they continued their brutal assault until he breathed his last, although he several times raised his feeble and wounded arms to gesticulate for the mercy his tongue could not ask for. I saw a white man draw a stiletto and strike it into the heart of a dying negro on Common street. The blood spirted out in great red jets, staining the murderers clothing, face and hands. He got up and displayed the gorey marks as though they were proud emblems of a praiseworthy deed. These and other incidents which I saw, suffice to show you how the freedmen were treated in a majority of cases. It is due to justice, however, to say that some of the policemen treated even the freedmen with moderation, and rescued them from death at the hands of the mob.

The police behaved, as a general rule, with extraordinary bravery and extraordinary cruelty. Probably fifty of them were wounded, several mortally. They were nearly all doubly armed, and used their arms with great effect and indiscriminate execution. As I have before remarked, some of them did their duty in protecting their prisoners, and all the prisoners who are now alive owe their lives to this fact. The mob would have lynched every white man in the building, and brutally murdered every black man, had it not been for a few gallant and chivalric policemen. From what I have already said, however, you must know that some of the force were the worst rioters present. A gentleman of my acquaintance spoke to one of them in the act of killing a freedman, asking him, "Why don't you arrest him? Don't kill him." The reply was, "Shut your mouth, you nigger-loving ———, or I'll kill you." The force seems to be a mixture of cowardly brutes and respectable men. The few officers that I have conversed with since the riot do not pretend to deny what I have here stated about them, and I am willing to affirm that I have told nothing but the truth.

I saw a colored corporal of an artillery regiment, apparently, walking in the middle of Baronne-street, while on his right hand an infuriated crowd were chasing a freedman down the sidewalk, and on his left hand another crowd were chasing one up the sidewalk. Each crowd were firing pistols and throwing stones and clubs at their victim. The corporal walked in the middle of the street, in full uniform, with side arms only, as steadily and soldierly as if on drill. He had been sent on an errand by one of his officers, and was returning. It was a scene that made my heart thrill with admiration for a brave man, although he was as black as ink.

I heard a Union man in the midst of a crowd of rebel rioters, who were pounding a negro and shouting for JEFF. DAVIS, swear at them and call them traitors and every epithet of ignominy that his tongue could command. Strange to say they allowed him to escape unhurt.

An old gray headed Irishman, member of the Convention, named HAYNES, did the same thing while passing through the crowd under guard, although they had ropes ready to hang him. He defied them to do their worst and threatened them to haunt them "wid his ghost" if they harmed a hair of his head.

When FISH, the first member that I saw arrested, was passing down Canal-street, a ruffian mounted a piece of scaffolding in front of a new building and attempted to throw a rope over his head. Another one hit him in the back with a brick-bat, whereupon he turned around and defied them in language remarkable more for its abusiveness than politeness.

I saw negro draymen and other colored men, pursuing their regular business avocations, pass through the crowd of rioters unharmed. One old colored man attracted my attention particularly. He walked through the mob on the sidewalk with a bundle under his arm and an iron bar in his hand. His chin was firmly set and his eyes looked daggers. No one dared to molest him.

The Institute is now under guard of Company A, First United States Colored Troops. It is a large turreted brick building, located, as I telegraphed you yesterday, on Dryades-street, between Canal and Common. Since the destruction of the Capitol building at Baton Rouge, it has been used by the officials of the State Government for offices. The main hall, in which the Convention met, was capable of holding about seven hundred persons, being in the second story, and embracing the full extent of the structure, except a large double stairway in front. The hall was erected for the use of public meetings, and therefore is surrounded on all sides with low windows, which reach up nearly to the ceiling. At the rear end of the hall is an elevated platform, on which the Speaker's desk is located. The furniture in the room consisted of ordinary cane-bottom arm-chairs and a few desks for secretaries. A railing, called the "bar of the house," divides the room in half, partitioning off the lobby from the space in which the members had their seats. The office of the Governor and his retinue are in the first story. Yesterday morning everything about the building was scrupulously clean. At night it was blood-stained and smeared with clots of human gore from one end of it to the other. The stairway, the halls, the offices, in fact every apartment, shows conclusive evidence of the desperation of the mob and the cruel violence of their slaughter. Tangled and bloody knots of hair and crisp wool show how whites and blacks died together, struggling against infuriated and implacable enemies. The sidewalk in front of the Institute and on both sides of the street along the whole block is also bespattered with blood and brains, and the fences and even the sides of some of the dwelling-houses are in the same condition. A refreshing shower which fell this morning washed away some of the marks; but enough remain to shock even the casual passer-by. The chairs and furniture in the Hall are broken in pieces, and the window panes are shivered and shattered from the perfect rain of bricks. The building stands now, smoking under the rays of the hot sun which has followed the rain, a monument of disgrace to the city, the State and the country in which such scenes can be enacted.

It is asked, was the riot preconcerted? It plainly was! There was no regularly organized premeditated attack at any one point or time, but there was a general understanding among all of the young bloods about town that a riot would occur, and they promised each other to be present and do their "duty" when the time came. I heard for days before the occurrence just such talk in the hotels and restaurants, and on the streets. I did not think the speakers were in earnest, nor do I now believe that they were; but circumstances happening just as they did, they started for the Institute, revolver in hand, on the impulse of the moment, and the whole affair seems now to have been regularly prearranged. Just before 1 o'clock, when the firing had progressed but a short time, the fire-bell rang. A man in the street cried at the top of his voice, "Now the devil is to pay." Another said, "Look out for hot work." What authority those men had for the statements, I know not, or who rung the bell. The Police were partly taken off duty [illegible], and were armed better than usual. When the fire-bell rang the Fourth District force appeared, moving toward the Institute, and in a short time every available policeman in the city was on the ground. Young men deserted their business everywhere, and hurried to the scene of action. The signal intended for the Police was adopted by the rioters.

The affair commenced at 12:45, and, lasting three hours, ended at 3:45. It did not end until every negro and white man in the Institute had been either killed or wounded and captured, with the exception of three or four whites. As there were about a hundred men of both classes in the building, and about fifty wounded outside, the total casualties will amount to 125, of whom 50 were killed or have since died from their wounds. This estimate is moderate.

The military force was encamped at Camp Jackson, five miles from the scene of the riot, and in the morning were told to be ready for any emergency. They did not arrive until quiet had been restored, and it was only restored when there was nothing left to kill or maim. It is certain that somebody was very derelict in ordering the troops into town. Gen. SHERIDAN was not in town, and Gen. BAIRD had command. I understand that one of his staff reported everything quiet when, at the time he was making his report, the massacre had begun and progressed for a quarter of an hour. This dereliction should be investigated.

The Police impressed the baggage-wagons of an express firm in the city to carry off the dead; one load, consisting of eight or ten bodies, had two living men at the bottom. They were wounded, and perhaps would have died; but they had life enough left in them to struggle for air. An eye-witness, whose name I can furnish, says that a policeman mounted the cart, and shoving his revolver down between the bodies on top, killed the poor fellows, with one shot for each. The fiendish thirst for blood which seemed to possess some of the rioters was too brutal for even the imagination of a savage. Their eyes gleamed with it and rolled in their sockets; their tongues protruded from their mouths, parched and shriveled almost, and their voices grew husky from demoniac yells. I have no doubt but that some of the policemen and rioting whites were wounded by members of their own party, as some of them seemed possessed with a desire to shoot at human beings regardless of caste, color or sex. No females were hurt that I know of. Houses were pillaged, but the outrages were mostly confined to the immediate vicinage of the Institute. One man in a livery-stable deliberately took up a rifle and killed a negro who ran through the door looking for a place of refuge.

It is impossible to give you any more details than I have without going beyond the limits of my desire to furnish only authoritative statements. I saw with my own eyes almost everything that I have described, and have responsible witnesses for all the rest. I have not accepted any rumors; but as I was fortunately "on the spot," I am able to give you the facts.

E. P. B.

The Investigation in the Courts—Full Report of Judge Abell's Charge.

We have already given an abstract of Judge ABELL's charge. The following is the document in full:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The riot which occurred on Monday last has filled the breast of every considerate member of society with sorrow for the untimely fate of so many of our fellow beings. The cause of the riot has no parallel in history. It will be remembered in 1864 a Convention was called by order of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, (General Order No. 35,) commander of this department, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of 1852 of the State. That on the 25th of July following they concluded their labors by adopting the present Constitution, which was submitted to the people on the first Monday of September, 1864, and adopted by them.

By the 147th article of the Constitution the mode of treatment is clearly pointed out. By the 154th article of the Constitution an election was ordered, and the State Government went immediately into effect, and has been in successful operation for nearly two years, and, I hesitate not to say, as efficiently as the most sanguine could have expected immediately upon the close of the war.

That, notwithstanding a complete Constitution adopted by the people, a portion of the members of the late Convention of 1864 took it into their heads that they would assemble and form themselves into a convention with the avowed and previously advertised purpose of altering the fundamental law of the State under a resolution that was never made a part of the Constitution, and consequently superseded by it, leaving them without the slightest legal pretext for assembling. The constitution that these men made in 1864 contains provisions entirely inconsistent with the resolution under which they pretend to have the right to meet.

In the 153d article of the Constitution a provision is made for a proclamation of its ratification in these words: "If it shall appear at the close that a majority of all votes given in are for ratifying this Constitution, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to make proclamation of the fact, and thenceforth this Constitution shall be ordained and established as the Constitution of the State of Louisiana."

The proclamation was duly made.

In the 147th article of the same instrument the mode of amendment is clearly pointed out in these words:

"Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon. Such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at an election to be ordered by said Legislature, and held within ninety days after the adjournment of the same, and after thirty days publication, according to law, and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. If more than one amendment be submitted in such manner and form that people may vote for or against each amendment separately."

The 154th article orders a general election throughout the State.

The 149th article adopts the laws of the State in these words: "All laws in force at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and not inconsistent therewith, shall continue as if the same had not been adopted."

The second clause of the 133d article of the Constitution declares that "the City of New-Orleans shall maintain a police, which shall be uniformed with distinction of grade, to consist of permanent citizens of the State of Lousiana." A clause unknown in other constitutions.

These words and clauses in the Constitution of 1864 not only show that the Convention had completed its work when the Constitution was ratified by the people, but that it has thrown around it the strongest safeguard for its vindication.

With these facts existing, it could not be supposed that any people could submit to have their fundamental law altered in any particular without their consent; and I do not hesitate to say that there is not a town, city or State throughout the length and breadth of these United States, that could or would submit to have their charter or Constitution altered without warrant of law or consent of the people to be governed.

Yet, gentlemen, in the face of these stubborn facts, and the natural consequences that would grow out of them, a few weeks ago it was announced by thirty or forty of the late Convention, first in secret conclave and afterward in the journals of the city, that they intended to meet on the 30th inst., for the purpose of altering the very Constitution they had made, and under which the most of them had held office.

This, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, was treated for some time by the whole community as the mere vapor of disappointed ambition or the boast of demented persons, but few believed that they entertained seriously any such intention.

As a member of the late Convention, and now one of the conservators of the peace, I believed otherwise, the Press believed otherwise, and used every possible means of dissuading the leaders of the illegal proceedings from proceeding further in an enterprise which nearly all believed to be a mere farce, which might, and in fact has, ended in a serious tragedy; but reason and persuasion were alike unavailing.

On Friday last, the 27th of July, a mass meeting was called by them and largely attended by colored people. The meeting was addressed by several persons in language most inflammatory, calling upon the freedmen to arm themselves and defend the Convention, and the day fixed for its meeting, promising them they would be given the right to vote, &c.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, by reference to the proceedings of the Convention of 1864, you will perceive that these very men and coöperators had power to grant the right of franchise to the colored people by a vote of 72 to 20, a clear majority of 52 votes. They had the entire control of the Convention, and why not spare the blood of these unfortunate men—if guided by patriotic motives—and their own blood, and the loss of so many of citizens and officers?

On the 30th day of July, the time advertised for the meeting of these men, the freedmen assembled in large numbers, with demonstrations tending to a riot. The members of the late Convention, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, proceeded to the Mechanics' Hall and attempted to organize. Up to this time, it appears, little or no trouble had accrued; and I think it most likely, but for a misunderstanding between the military and civil authorities, the riot would have been at this point suppressed. At the request of Gen. HAYS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, I appeared at an early hour in the morning for the purpose of swearing in a large number of influential and respectable citizens as special deputies for the day. But he having what he deemed reliable information that he would not be permitted to execute the process of this Court, declined having them sworn. Such a body of men could not have failed to have great weight in the suppression of a riot, as well as aiding in the execution of the process of the Court.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, my apology for dwelling so long upon the circumstances of this case is its vast importance to the State, and the efforts that will most likely be made to show the inefficiency of the courts of the State to preserve the public peace and maintain order. It must be born in mind that the riot in New Orleans on Monday last was an attempt to subvert the government of the State, which is always attended by disorder, and usually by bloodshed, which cannot be prevented by the wisest foresight or the most efficient laws.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you have power to call before you witnesses to the facts and circumstances of the riot, and to apply them to the law governing the case.

The thirty-first section of act of 1805 declares, "Whoever shall make or assist at any riot, rout or unlawful assembly," &c., "shall suffer fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

An unlawful assembly is said, by Sergt. HAWKINS, to be "any meeting of great numbers of people, with such circumstances of terror as cannot but endanger the public peace, and raise fears and jealousies among the King's subjects."

A rout is any motion of such unlawful assembly toward the consummation of the unlawful act designed; a riot comprehends both an unlawful assembly and a rout, and must consist of three persons or more; the meeting must be unlawful, or lawful and executed in an unlawful manner, and must be accompanied with acts of tumult or violence, and must be under circumstances calculated to terrify the people.

I charge you, gentlemen, if any one of these offences have been committed, all who shall have made, or knowingly assisted, are guilty as principals, and as such are liable for all the criminal consequences that follow up to the abandonment of the illegal purpose.

I further charge you, that in case any murder or other felony was committed, all present countenancing, abetting, assisting and aiding in the execution of any unlawful purpose are guilty as principals, and all those who counseled, hired or procured it to be done, but absent at the committal of the fact, are guilty as accessories before the fact, and punishable by special statute, with the same severity that the principals are.

Gentlemen, if you are satisfied that a riot has taken place in the City of New-Orleans, then I charge you that it is the duty of all peace officers of the State to assist in suppressing the riot, using no more force and violence than is necessary, and it is the duty of every citizen to aid the officers of the law, using like caution, and if it becomes necessary to slay one or more of the rioters in order to put it down, it is not murder but excusable homicide. If more force and violence were used than was reasonably necessary upon the circumstances of the case, then the party using the excess will be guilty of murder, manslaughter or assault and battery, according to the circumstances of the case, and the nature, fierceness and magnitude of the riot suppressed.

Dr. Dostie's Speech—A True and Correct Report.

From the New-Orleans Times.

We have been furnished by a gentleman of unquestionable respectability, a truthful abstract of the remarks of Dr. A. P. DOSTIE, at the mass meeting on Friday evening last (27th ult.) This speech was delivered from the platform in front of Mechanics' Institute, to the large assemblage of negroes on Philippa-street, and must not, therefore, be confounded with the still more violent and incendiary address made by him, about an hour subsequent, from the City Hall steps, to a colored crowd which followed the band of music from the Institute. The citizen to whom we are indebted for the report, which is appended, is willing to take oath, if necessary, that it contains nothing but the truth:

Dr. DOSTIE, in the course of his remarks on Friday night, said: "I want the negroes to have the right of suffrage, and we will give them this right to vote. There will be another meeting here to-morrow night, and on Monday night I want you to come in your power. I want no cowards to come. I want only brave men to come, who will stand by us, and we will stand by them. Come then in your power to that meeting, or never go to another political meeting in this State. We have 300,000 black men with white hearts. Also, 100,000 good and true Union white men, who will fight for and beside the black race, against the 300,000 hell-bound rebels, for now there are but two parties here. There are no Copperheads now. Col. FIELD now making a speech inside, is heart and soul with us. He and others who would not a year ago speak to me, now take me by the hand. We are 400,000 to 300,000, and can not only whip but exterminate the other party. Judge ABELL with his grand jury may indict us. HARRY HAYES, with his *posse commitatus*, may be expected there, and the police, with more than a thousand men sworn in, may interfere with the Convention; therefore, let all brave men, and not cowards, come here on Monday. There will be no such puerile affair as at Memphis, *but if interfered with, the streets of New-Orleans will run with blood!*

The black race with *900,000,000 are bound to rule the white race of 300,000,000. The rebels say they have submitted and accept the situation, but want you to do the work and they will do the voting; and will you throw over them "the mantle of charity and oblivion?"

"We will!" "we will!" was the unanimous response of the excited throng, to which Dr. DOSTIE vehemently replied: "No, by God! we wont. We are bound to have universal suffrage though you have the traitor, ANDREW JOHNSON against you," &c., &c.

[*We think the Doctor has made an error in his calculation.]

In this and other speeches of like character lies the whole cause of the bloody and distressing scenes enacted on Monday last, upon the very spot where the inflammatory language was uttered. Had the leaders of the negro suffrage clique pursued a similar course to that of Mayor MONROE, and advised the colored people to keep away from the Convention, and carefully avoid collisions with their opponents, as the Mayor did the white citizens, all would have been well. Even had the ex-Convention members been arrested by virtue of an order of Court, it would then have been performed in a quiet and peaceable manner, and justice would have been done them, for had the District Court decided against them it cannot certainly be charged that the Supreme Court would have been influenced by prejudice against the men or their principles. But the more closely the affair is investigated the clearer it becomes manifest that a collision between our citizens and the negroes was a part of the Radical programme to wrest the government of our State from its citizens.

The Last Moments of Dr. Dostie.

The *Picayune* of Aug. 1 has the following account of the last moments of Dr. DOSTIE:

In company with Col. DE WITT CLINTON, Assistant Adjutant on Gen. SHERIDAN's Staff, Recorder AHERN, and others, we visited the room of Dr. A. P. DOSTIE, at the Hotel Dieu, yesterday evening, for the purpose of hearing his dying declaration, as the physician in attendance has no hopes of his recovery. From his own declaration, the doctor was easier than he was the day before. He stated that he felt no pain whatever, and said there was a probability of his recovering.

His forehead and arms were badly bruised, apparently from clubs or brickbats or other missiles thrown at him. He has two slight wounds in the neck, evidently inflicted with a penknife; also one in the chest. The most serious wound is that which was inflicted by a ball entering in the small of his back, and which is now lodged in the spine, paralyzing the lower extremities.

He seemed to be very rational, recognized all those who addressed him, and spoke fluently, but still with great evidence of exhaustion.

Judge HIESTAND was present, and inscribed what he conceived to be his statement concerning the difficulty at the Institute. Upon its being read to him, the Doctor objected to several parts of the statement. Dr. DOSTIE not realizing a sense of approaching dissolution, it was deemed unnecessary to take down anything that pretended to be a "dying declaration."

While apparently lying in easy indifference or unconsciousness, we were forcibly impressed by several remarks made by the wounded man. He inquired in regard to JOHN HENDERSON, JR., and was told that he was dead. He paused for a moment, and remarked: "Well, it is a strange coincidence. We were born upon the same day, and embarked in the same glorious cause. I had reason to be apprehensive—to fear a bloody attack—but not he. Strange!"

A gentleman standing by his bedside asked: "Do you know me, doctor?" "Oh, yes," was the reply, "let the good work go on, that's all."

The only complaint made by the wounded man was that of suffering from severe heat in the breast.

The Ravings of a Southern Radical.

The following notice of the death of Dr. DOSTIE, who was killed by the late mob in New-Orleans, is from the Mobile *Tribune*. The utter devilishness of the sentiments, the ferocious joy with which the writer gloats over the murder of a helpless man, recalls the days before the late conflict, when a similar spirit possessed almost the entire South, and hurried on the dreadful consummation of war. The editors of the Mobile *Tribune* are doubtless proud of this piece of fine writing, so we give their names that the reader may award due credit: They are H. BALLENTYNE, JAS. D. JOHNSTON and J. R. RE[illegible]. It is fortunate for the South that she has few such editors. A hundred of them would make reconstruction utterly impossible. One cannot read the following ebullition of demonism without feeling a shuddering and a loathing for the fiend who could write it:

DOSTIE.

Another name is added to the list of Abolition martyrs. DOSTIE has gone the way of JOHN BROWN, "marching along" toward a country, compared with the climate of which, even the heat of these dog days will be considered cool. "Brick" POMEROY, some time back, drew a very graphic picture of a three-handed game of cards that the souls of three Abolition martyrs, of which JIM LANE was one, were playing around a red hot iron table in hell, and intimated that one more was wanted to make a four-handed game. They are now gratified, for DOSTIE will do to take a hand till some more important personage (BENJAMIN the beast for example) arrives to take his allotted place. The soul of little DOSTIE, the barber, may then be employed in curling the shadowy hair of the soul of JOHN BROWN—if JOHN can be made to stop "marching on" long enough to have his hair curled. Some time ago DOSTIE was trying to get up an excitement by declaring to a set of horror-stricken Radicals, and negroes with eyeballs popping out of their heads, that somebody had been dogging his steps with intent to shoot him with an empty horse-pistol, or a bottle of ginger-pop. He was joking about that; but alas! it was no joke this time. The poor barber, who had generously given up the shaving of white men in Chicago to come South and shave negroes, thus ended his career in a manner little in keeping with the inoffensive mode of life of a knight of the striped pole. DOSTIE is dead! That garrulous barber tongue of his will wag no more. Alas! poor DOSTIE.

"Take him up tenderly,
Lift him with care."

What to do with him? This is a practical age in which we live, and we must turn everything to account. There are a great many suffering negroes in the South, in spite of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the number of plantations demanding the hoe. *Let Dostie's skin be forthwith stripped and sold to Barnum*—the proceeds to go to the Freedmen's Bureau and negro newspapers, to be used by them for the benefit of negroes who have no taste for work. *Dostie's body will make good soap. Let him be boiled down, preparatory to being distributed in bars to Yankee "school marms." Delicious will be the kisses sipped by those angular females from ebony cheeks, late lathered with sweet scented Dostie.*

THE PORTLAND FIRE.

Sad Cases of Destitution—The Work of Relief.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 7.

The problem of wise relief for sufferers by the Portland fire is very difficult of solution. Notwithstanding the admirable zeal and devotion of the Citizens' Committee, of which Mr. HENRY FOX is Chairman, and the untiring efforts of the sixty ladies who have given their time to this work, there are very many whom no public effort can ever reach. There is a multitude of persons who, accustomed to live in all the comforts of elegant homes, have suddenly lost everything, and are now too poor to buy even a tooth brush or a pocket handkerchief.

This statement is literally true to an appalling extent. A lady, to whom a small sum of money had been sent for application in charity as she thought best, speaking of such people, said to me, "I spent that money in tooth-brushes, combs and handkerchiefs; and I found nothing so acceptable. They were eagerly received by those who had lived in luxury before, but cannot now afford even a quarter of a dollar for themselves, while their little children are without even a change of linen."

The Citizens' Committee have, it is true, done wonders, and without the aid which they have administered through the ward-rooms there must have been actual starvation. But the mass of the laboring population who dwelt among the stores are now being rapidly relieved, and are in many instances living better and more healthily than they ever did in the crowded, dirty quarters of Gorham's Corner and Sebastopol. The heaviest and most piteous deprivation falls on those who previously possessed comfortable, pleasant houses, but are now too poor to procure even the decencies of life. The number of this class of sufferers is surprising to any one not familiar with the burnt district and who is ignorant how many beautiful mansions were scattered all through the business regions; houses which, surrounded by their trees, were sufficiently removed from the turmoil of active life in their neighborhood, and were too agreeable to be abandoned by their old occupants, where traffic flowed in about them. The stories of these people are pitiful indeed. Here is an old sea Captain, who supported himself and his aged wife by giving lessons in navigation. By years of economy he had succeeded a week before the fire in paying off the mortgage on his house, and they thought they had secured their home for life. It and its contents are burned, and the insurance is worthless. The savings of years are gone, and they have neither clothes to wear, house to live in, money to procure new ones with, nor vigor to earn it. Here is a wife with ten children, whose father established them in a good home, and is now absent across the seas. They have not a change of clothing left among them all.

There is a white-headed citizen whose name has been known throughout the city for forty years as the very synonym of honor and Christian excellence. He has lost house and store, and the moderate competence on which he expected soon to retire after a long and useful life of industry. Now he resumes his work and the very coat on his back was "the gift of a kind friend." But such cases are only examples of a wide-spread distress.

These people will not solicit aid. They can only be reached by personal friendship and individual knowledge. And yet they are the very persons whose sorrows appeal most to our sympathies. To assist them a different system from ward-room relief is needed; or rather no system which does not utilize the personal knowledge of individuals in the best social life in the city can reach those high-spirited, sensitive men and women who cannot beg, and would rather suffer in silent penury than apply to strangers, however benevolent, and be forced to prove their wants, in the way which is unavoidable in all general distributions.

The sympathetic ladies of Portland have felt this state of things deeply, and with their wonted energy and good judgment have devised a mode of reaching these people, which is at once simple, thorough and effective. They have formed an association, whose circular I inclose you and hope you will make public. The names of its officers will, to any one at all acquainted with the best society of Portland, tell their own story. Others, however, will probably be willing to trust the wives of gentlemen so well known and deservedly respected as Judge FOX, Gov. WASHBURN, SAMUEL E. SPRING, JAMES T. McCOBB and JOHN B. BROWN.

The Ladies' Relief Association of Portland is made up from all the religious societies in the city. Its object is "to seek out and investigate cases of loss sustained in the late disastrous fire, and particularly of those who would not themselves solicit public aid." Their executive committee devises means for raising funds and provides places of deposit for clothing and other articles. It has sub-committees of not more than three persons from each religious society in the city who inquire into all cases of suffering and report to the executive committee, which alone appropriates money.

These ladies look not merely to the immediate wants, but are endeavoring to provide for the inevitable distress of Fall and Winter. Their hearts are in their work and their hands are full. It is refreshing to see how kindliness blossoms out everywhere. One wealthy lady who keeps her carriage gives up her front chamber to a mechanic's family. A noble-hearted gentleman, who retired from business with a very moderate income, and is himself a heavy loser, leases a little house to a worthy old man whose family is houseless for the same rent he received before the fire, and refuses nearly double rent from others better able to provide for themselves. To see such a spirit, and to perceive how earnestly this association of ladies is going to work, makes one think better of his fellow-creatures.

This association needs everything for its work, and it is made up of the very persons who can be most safely trusted to use everything well. When Mr. LOW, the President of the New-York Board of Commerce, brought on the contribution from New-York of more than $100,000, he became so fully satisfied of the goodness of their organization that he expressed his wish that part of the funds he delivered should be paid over to these ladies.

Reported Discovery in Southeastern Africa.

We find the following in the Natal *Mercury*:

"A worthy missionary in Zululand is said to have found a clue to the vestiges of the ancient Ophir, or of some city of equally old and mystical renown. These vestiges are said to have been described to the missionary in question by natives residing to the north of Zululand. They are reputed to be the remains of a large city, covering a wide area, and situated about three days' trek (which probably means much more) from where the missionary then was. Approach to them is strictly forbidden and prevented by the chief of the tribe living in the locality. Attention was drawn to the fact by notice being taken of sundry golden ornaments worn by natives at the kraal where these disclosures were made. The precious metal was said to have been obtained from the ruined city or its neighborhood. There is something too romantic about this story, which rests, it will be seen, on the slender foundation of a native tale. Were it not that a similar statement came to light a short time ago, through, we think, the agency of Rev. Mr. DOHNE, we should not give prominence to what might be the idle invention of a savage, anxious to prevent the white man's advance through his territory.

A few months ago a reference was publicly made to certain ruined cities, said to have been discovered in the interior, their exact whereabouts being rather vaguely defined. That there is room for archæological speculation on this subject cannot be denied. That large corner-block of the continent lying between the Transvaal and the Indian Ocean, between Delagoa Bay and Quillimaine, is almost, if not wholly, an unknown land; and yet, according to popular belief, this region was the site of the ancient Ophir, the Biblical El Dorado, while the theory has been hazarded that the Queen of Sheba came from this locality. There is, moreover, the understood fact that the sand found at the mouths of rivers on this coast line contain particles of gold—indubitable evidence of more abundant traces elsewhere. In any case the archæological interest attaching to such discoveries warrants some further investigations concerning the reality of the allegations made about them."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Aug. 4 says: "The once famous and persecuted DELIA WEBSTER lives in Kentucky, just opposite the City of Madison, Ind. Her troubles seem to have recommenced. On Saturday night an assault was made upon her house, shots fired and stones thrown. NICHOLS, overseer of Miss WEBSTER's farm, was dangerously wounded. A gold watch and other valuables were stolen from the house. Miss WEBSTER has been ordered by the outlaws to leave the State."

THE NORTHWEST.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION.

A Footsore Correspondent—Lake Angeline—How the Mines are Worked—Underground Tunnels—The Jackson Mine—Facts and Figures—Blast Furnaces—Discoveries of Silver—Lead Mines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Marquette, Lake Superior, Thursday, July 30, 1866.

I am footsore and weary. I have been tramping about among the iron mines, beating untold wealth beneath my feet, wandering through dark and dirty tunnels, climbing rugged hill-sides, wading in sandy roads, hopping from tie to tie along railroad tracks, and "knocking about" with a general disregard of shoe-leather and a firm determination to get thoroughly "posted."

The first mine I visited was the Lake Angeline, one of the younger mines of this region, situated on the Bay de Noquet Railroad, and about seventeen miles from Marquette. The cars of this well-managed road set you down within a brief walk of the mine. Your eyes are greeted with the sight of a beautiful little lake, from which a delicious breeze blows coolingly—for the day is hot, and nowhere does the sun pour down his rays with a more remorseless determination to make you sweat for it, than that luminary does in this region, when he finds you have had the temerity to go beyond the reach of the everlasting coolness of Lake Superior—the lake whose waters are never warm. Lake Angeline is welcome, then, up here, a thousand feet above the surface of that great lake which is to this as leviathan to a tad-pole. Walking toward the mine, (which is simply a perpendicular bluff, continually being cut deeper and deeper into the face of the hill by the miners who clamber over it,) we perceived that the red-legged workmen were scampering away pell-mell, as if they had unearthed some fearful bugaboo. We followed their example, continuing to retreat till a loud explosion in the mine informed us that the danger was past, and we could draw near. This iron mine is worked in the simplest manner, to wit: as a stone quarry is worked. Commencing at a certain level, the miners drill the rock, and blast right in, keeping a "face," and carting away the ore as it is blasted, and picked and shoveled down.

This is a region of redness. Be your boots ever so neatly blackened, they are speedily converted into the prevailing hue by the clinging red dust that is everywhere. The miners are red-legged and red-armed. The sound of their clinking drills ring on your ear as they steadily swing their iron sledges, on different shelves up the "face." The highest point of this ledge is sixty feet above the surface of Lake Angeline; and from the rocky floor on which we now stand we look up at a face of forty or fifty feet. Below this floor runs the private track of the Company, connecting with that of the Bay de Noquet road, and on this track the ore-cars stand. The ore being loaded into carts at the foot of the bluff, is dumped directly into the ore-cars, by means of a dock which overhangs them. This dock is made to tip up by an ingenious and simple contrivance, as otherwise a locomotive could not pass it. From the loading into the carts in the mine, there is no further handling of the ore till it reaches Cleveland, Ohio. During the season of navigation, the ore is shipped as fast as it is got out, directly from the ore bed; but in Winter it is piled away week by week into what is termed the stock-pile. The stock-pile is at present very large, not having yet been touched; for the vessels engaged in carrying ore being as yet comparatively few in number this season, (for reasons given in my last,) all that can be carried away by present facilities is easily furnished by the working of the mine from day to day. Soon, as the carrying business grows more brisk, the stock-pile will be heavily drawn on for shipment. At the moment of my visit, no loading was going on, the "pockets" of the docks at Marquette being all full, and no vessels at hand to empty them.

After viewing the mines, we took a look at the "city" of Lake Angeline. The Mayor and Common Council of this city had not yet been elected, but the city already comprises seventeen houses, occupied by miners' families, and the prospect is good. The Irish, as you may have heard, are a prolific people, and Lake Angeline is growing. Its situation, right here on the wooded borders of this silver-bosomed lake, is really delightful. The trees are mainly cedar and white birch; on the hill higher up, maples are the prevailing trees. Depending from a beam in front of these neat wooden houses—which are all frame houses, and exactly alike in an architectural point of view—I noticed a huge iron triangle, which serves as a gong to call the miners to meals. Struck by an iron bar, it gives forth a sound indeed very like that of a gong. These triangles take the place entirely of bells and dinner-horns among the miners.

In my last I spoke of the agriculture of this region. Here I was shown a field of oats—merely sown on plowed ground and dragged in—which presented a fine appearance. Stalks of it grew as high as my chin.

Walking down the railroad track a mile or so, we come to the Lake Superior mine. This mine is now some eight years old, and consequently is much more picturesque than the Lake Angeline—the latter being but some three years old. We passed through a deep cut in the rock into a vast amphitheatre surrounded by towering walls, red and rugged. Down below was a deep hole into which a huge crane lowered great iron buckets, which came up filled, and swung around to a car at the mouth of the cut, which, when filled rolled away. Moving over to the left, we came upon another deep hole, or shaft, at the cool bottom of which stood a horse and cart, which laborers were loading with ore. From this shaft extends a long tunnel or adit, through which the carts are driven seven hundred feet to the light outside. This tunnel extends four hundred feet further into the bowels of the earth, and is "tapped" by two more shafts like the present one.

We ramble about and about in this strange, weird place, up and down rugged hills, and through long and muddy tunnels. The pools of water which gather in the tunnels and elsewhere are as red as blood. Now towering walls loom above our heads, some a dusky red and others a gleaming lead color: now great gorges open at our feet, and down below carts and miners are loading and drilling. Some of the rocky walls are curiously embroidered in seams of differing hues. Presently we come to a point where the mine ends with a sharp triangular cut; here the ore has given out and the mine is no longer worked in that direction. The adits to which I have alluded are run in from points lower down the eminence, in order to work upward, and get the ore of that part of the mine which has hitherto served as a floor for operations. One of these adits runs directly under the track of the Bay de Noquet railroad.

I would recommend this mine as a most interesting one for tourists to visit. They will need a guide, however, if they would see it well. A city man, however *au fait* in threading the intertwining streets that so confuse our country friends, might very easily be lost here, if he trusted to himself alone.

The Jackson Mine, which is situated at Negaunee on the railroad already named, is the one which is, I believe, most frequented by pleasure parties. I found it less interesting by far, however, than the Lake Superior Mine; but it is true, I had no guide when I visited it. It has the attractive feature of being the oldest mine in the iron region. It has been worked some twenty years.

The Lake Superior iron range, as I presume my reader is aware, is confined to this part of the State of Michigan. The copper range, with its numerous mines, is further up the lake, and of that I shall speak in future letters. Marquette is the shipping outlet of this region. Until the erection of the docks at Escanaba, spoken of in my last, it has been the only outlet; the new line will vastly increase the facilities for shipping, and build up a large town at Escanaba, while Marquette will still be left all it can do, and will continue to grow and flourish.

The mining Companies which are now working are nine in number. Some of these have three or four mines at different points near to each other. The oldest mines, as already stated, are the Jackson Company's. Though it commenced working twenty years ago, it is only about nine years since it began to ship its ores. Previous to that period it made what are termed "blooms," by means of a small forge or "bloomery" on its premises. The ore was puddled, that is, heated sufficiently to be pounded into bars, but not melted as is now done in the blast furnaces, producing pig iron.

The second in point of age is the Lake Superior Company. Its work was commenced some nine years ago. The Cleveland Company is about the same age. The Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline Company is next in age, to wit: about three years. Then follows the New-England, Washington, Cascade, Iron Mountain and Iron Cliff Companies, none of which, I think, have been in operation much over a year. The Washington mines have a magnetic ore, and make a neutral iron. The Iron Mountain makes what is termed a "cold-short" iron, which has an especial value to mix with the "red-short" ores, to neutralize them, thus making a neutral iron. All the others make the "red-short," which is tough and malleable, but in rolling into sheets, &c., cracks up. The "cold-short" is brittle like steel. The mixture of these, producing the neutral iron, is capable of being rolled, while at the same time it is tough enough for ordinary use. The last-named mine has not yet entered into the business of shipping to any noteworthy extent; has shipped, perhaps, five thousand tons, for test purposes. The parties owning it are pushing its matters forward rapidly, and making a large outlay, to bring it well under way. I am indebted to Mr. A. Kidder, agent at Marquette, for this and other valuable information.

Besides the Companies named above, there are other companies formed, and still others in prospect, to develop good locations owned by parties who intend to work them, but to which no roads have as yet been built. Official information by explorers shows that there are magnetic and specular ores in inexhaustible quantities on the south shore of Lake Michigamme, and south of there in the valley of the Menomenee. This is about thirty miles west of Marquette by railroad.

[The Bay de Noquet Railroad, I may mention here, is completed now only to Lake Michigamme. It is being steadily pushed forward, though not rapidly, I infer, the intention being to complete it to Ontonagon, seventy-five miles beyond the last-mentioned point. The boats on the lake now occupy two days or more in running from Marquette to Ontonagon. The saving of time by the railroad route is apparent.]

The present capacity for shipment of the various companies now in operation is estimated at about 35,000 tons per year. The prospect is one of a steady increase in this capacity, as, while new mines are being continually opened, the old ones will undoubtedly be worked for many years to come. None have yet been exhausted.

The following table will show the general shipping business of the mines here since their first opening:

Year.	Gross tons of Ore.	Gross tons of Pig Iron.	Value.
1855	1,447	—	$14,470
1856	11,497	—	92,775
1857	26,184	—	209,476
1858	31,035	1,621	249,262
1859	65,679	7,258	575,529
1860	116,998	5,660	736,496
1861	45,430	7,970	400,401
1862	115,721	8,590	984,977
1863	185,000	9,000	1,465,000
1864	248,000	12,951	2,396,000
1865	178,708	11,674	1,512,262

In the year 1855 one mine only was engaged in shipping the ore—namely, the Jackson. In 1856, 1857 and 1859, two mines only were engaged—the Jackson and Cleveland. In 1858 the Lake Superior mine was added to the number; and in 1863 the Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline Company commenced its operations. It will be observed that there was a marked falling off in shipments, both in the year that saw the rebellion opened and in that which saw it closed. Thus far this season, I am informed, the shipments have shown a large increase on the business done up to the same date last year.

The blast furnaces of the mining district are six in number. The first in point of age is that of the Pioneer Iron Company, located near the Jackson mines, at Negaunee. Its erection was begun in June, 1857, and blasting commenced in June, 1858. The next oldest is that of the Collinsville Iron Company, at Collinsville, on the Dead River, (which empties into Lake Superior,) three miles from the mouth, and about three miles west of Marquette. The third is that of the Northern Iron Company, at Chocolate, on the shore of Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Chocolate River, and four miles from Marquette. The fourth is the Bancroft Furnace, at Forestville, four miles west of Marquette, on the Dead River. The fifth is that of the Morgan Iron Company, at Morgan, eight miles from Marquette, on the railroad. The sixth is that of the Greenwood Iron Company, twenty-two miles from Marquette by railroad, at Greenwood. The Michigan Iron Company is now building the seventh furnace, at Clarksburgh, two miles beyond Greenwood, on the railroad. This Company has its own mine of magnetic ore, and large fields of fine hard-wood timber for fuel. There is a saw-mill also in connection with their business. It is not deemed a paying transaction to ship this magnetic ore, but by smelting it here it will make a superior iron to work up. This they will ship. It is thought they will yet find ore on their lands which it will pay to ship, but none has been discovered up to date. The Schoolcraft Iron Company is making preparations also to build a blast furnace at Munising. I shall make a trip to Munising to-day, and will refer to this matter in a subsequent letter.

Some two years ago, there was discovered a deposit of silver-lead ore, about six miles north of the iron range, in the primary or azoic formation. Three companies have been formed for the development of this new manifestation of the mineral wealth of this favored region. They are located at different points in the same range, but several miles distant from each other. They are entitled the Holyoke, the Lake Superior Silver-Lead, and the Chippewa Companies. The first-named Company is pushing on its work, and all is looking well. It has got shafts down on one level, and adits driven in, and, it is believed, will be prepared to ship ore within the year. The other two companies are working along slowly, and seem to be in a measure waiting to see what will be the result of the operations of the Holyoke. Specimens of the ore which I have seen are very beautiful, and indicate well. The veins show not only the galena rich with silver, but also sulphuret of copper. I am told that it yields about $60 of silver to the ton of ore, as got out. Some rare specimens which have been smelted have also yielded about seventy per cent. of lead. Of copper, the yield will be about five per cent., which is well worth securing. The same process separates all these minerals, at no greater expense than would be incurred if one only were sought. The Holyoke Company proposes to smelt the ore at its mines, in little reverbatory furnaces, which are less expensive than iron furnaces.

My thanks are due (beside Mr. Kidder) to Mr. George E. Hale, President of the Iron Mountain Mining Company, and to the publisher of the Marquette *Journal* for facts and figures.

To-day I go on the trim little steamer *Favorite*, by invitation of Mr. J. E. Dalliba, on a tour to Grand Island and Munising, to visit the wonderful Munising Falls and view the Pictured Rocks. WIRT.

KENTUCKY.

Gen. Rousseau's Defence and Issue—The Canvass.

Louisville, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1866.

Gen. Rousseau has issued an address to his constituents, closing: "I have no regret for my conduct in the matter. I would have chastised Grinnell at every hazard, and I would do it again to-morrow under similar circumstances. No man shall ever insult, with impunity, my people or myself, and on this issue I submit the case to your hands." The *Journal* calls it a "perfectly complete vindication of Gen. R.'s conduct. He has honored himself and his constituents. The approval of his course by men of all parties throughout his district is warm and unanimous."

But while Hobson men differ as to this, they concur as to the importance and necessity of whipping Duvall. Should he win, (which is possible by perhaps 5,000 to 15,000 majority,) serious troubles may await us. I still trust Hobson will win by at least 10,000 to 20,000.

Mr. Vallandigham speaks here to-morrow. He will, as at Lexington yesterday, of course, conclusively show that the Radical Party's object is to subvert the Constitution and overthrow the country's liberties, and that the position of the great Northern Democracy is identical with that of the Democracy of Kentucky." PONTIAC.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHOLERA.

Progress of the Malady—Yesterday's Official Bulletins.

A noteworthy decrease in the number of reported cholera cases which were authenticated by the Sanitary Inspectors, yesterday, will be accepted with satisfaction by the reader of the bulletins which we publish below. In this City, excluding the public institutions, thirteen cases were reported, and in Brooklyn, also excluding the public institutions, thirteen. Notwithstanding the measures which have been taken by District-Attorney Morris, Mayor Booth, Dr. Grant and other public-spirited citizens of Brooklyn, the dreaded disease reappeared in the Kings County Jail on Monday night, and four prisoners were prostrated by cholera. The health authorities, as may be seen on reference to our report of the debates in yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, find the origin of the disease in the Raymond-street jail, in the unwholesome food that is doled out to the prisoners. At Randall's Island, on Monday night, only 1 death occurred; in the Workhouse, on Blackwell's Island, 8 deaths; [illegible] City Hospital, 3; in the Almshouse, 6; in the Penitentiary, 1. Ward's Island Hospital report is as follows: Remaining from August 6, 20; admitted 6th, 5; died 6th, 7; discharged as cured or relieved, 1; remaining, morning of the 7th, 23.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN.

1. Ellen Shanahan, of One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue; mild attack of cholera; sent to Red House Hospital; doing well.
2. Maggie Cummings, of No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-street; convalescing.
3. John Feehan, of No. 124 East Forty-second-street, a native of Ireland, aged 55 years, was in collapse at noon.
4. John Chapman, of Sixty-ninth-street, near Twelfth-avenue, died of cholera on Tuesday morning.
5. Thomas McAuliffe, of No. 31 Oak-street, a native of Ireland, aged 47 years, was taken down by cholera on Tuesday morning; when last seen by a Sanitary Inspector he was doing well.
6. Thomas Wheeler, a native of England, aged 40 years, was taken while stopping at the Centre-street Dispensary on Tuesday morning. Sent to the Red House Hospital.
7. George Milk, of Ninth-avenue and Sixty-eighth-street, is ill of incipient cholera.
8. Mrs. Bannister, of Sixty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, is ill of incipient cholera.
9. Maria O'Donnell, a native of Ireland, aged 36 years, is in the incipient stages of cholera at No. 299 Mott-street.
10. Sergt. Blake was attacked at the Thirty-first Police Precinct by premonitory symptoms of cholera.
11. Margaret Boyle, aged 49 years, died on Tuesday afternoon at No. 287 Sixth-street.
12. Ann Carroll, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, was taken down by cholera on Tuesday morning.
13. James Smith died at 11 o'clock on Monday night of cholera, at No. 590 Grand-street.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

1. Mary Burns, Hicks-street, near Nelson. Taken Aug. 5. Died 6 P. M. same day.
2. J. Reily, aged 28, Twenty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Taken Aug. 3. In collapse.
3. Anne M. Taylor, aged 6, No. 209 Columbia-street. Taken Aug. 5. In critical condition.
4. Nancy Jourdan, aged 35, Flatbush. Taken Aug. 2. Died on the 3d.
5. Augustus Northrup, No. 201 South Fourth-street. Taken 2d inst. Convalescent.
6. Bridget Gannon, aged 38, found in the woods near Greenwood Cemetery on the 4th inst., having been discharged from the Kings County Jail. In collapse.
7. Bridget McDevitt, No. 26 Furman-street. In collapse.
8. Ellen Rourke, aged 45, Red Hook. Taken 6th inst. In collapse.
9. Bridget Brury, aged 3 years, Partition-street. In collapse.
10. Mrs. Ellen McLaughlin, aged 21, Ewen-street, near Columbia. In collapse.
11. James Donnellen, aged 45, Hicks-street, near Nelson. Taken on the 5th. In collapse.
12. Martin Mallory, aged 45, No. 19 Van Brunt-street. In collapse.
13. Thomas Clare, foot of Court-street. Taken on the 3d. Critical case.

The following cases are reported from the Kings County Jail: Barney Jerken, Henry Ketchem, Cornelius Ryan, Mary Smith, Maria Miller.

There were several cases at the hospital as follows:

John Goatz; came from New-York, taken on the 4th, died on the 6th.

George Cary, aged 48, Union-street, died on Tuesday morning.

Daniel Cullenen, aged 27, Luqueer-street; taken Aug. 5; collapse Aug. 7.

Wm. Heffern, aged 3 years, Huntington and Hicks streets; taken Aug. 6; died same day.

Mrs. Mary Hughes, No. 15 Mill-street; died Aug. 6.

DEATHS BY CHOLERA.

The records in the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics show forty-six deaths from cholera from the morning of the 5th to noon yesterday, in this City, including the public institutions, as follows:

Aug. 5.—Catherine Robertson, aged 43, Ireland, Alms-house.
Mary Kane, aged 30, Ireland, Charity Hospital.
Eliza Cowen, aged 29, Ireland, Charity Hospital.
Michael Hackett, aged 48, Ireland, Workhouse.
Eliza Baker, aged 22, Ireland, Workhouse.
Jane Doyle, aged 49, Ireland, Workhouse.
John Logue, aged 32, Ireland, Workhouse.
Bridget Bell, aged 45, Ireland, Workhouse.
William H. Findlay, aged 60, Scotland, Workhouse.
William Lynch, aged 37, England, Workhouse.
James Patterson, aged 55, Canada, Workhouse.
Mary Baker, aged 20, Pennsylvania, Workhouse.
Michael Keleher, aged 55, Ireland, No. 37 Mulberry-street.
James Dunn, aged 48, Ireland, No. 3 Stryker's-lane.
James Sands, aged 12, Ireland, No. 535 West Twenty-sixth-street.
Elizabeth Hanley, aged 26, Ireland, No. 37 Mulberry-street.
Timothy Carthy, aged 40, Ireland, No. 512 East Sixteenth-street.
Rosanna Agnes Britton, aged 16, New-York, No. 65 James-street.
Charity B. Fitch, aged 57, United States, Warden's residence, Blackwell's Island.
Christina Faust Metz, aged 32, Germany, No. 155 Delancey-street.
Daniel Menzel, aged 23, Germany, No. 155 Goerck-street.
Katharine Aigsler, aged 42, Germany, Ninth-avenue, near Sixty-fourth-street.
Emma Amelia Lewden, aged 7, New-York, No. 228 Thompson-street.
Mary Harcourt Brigham, aged 9, Georgia, Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway.
Elizabeth Sollivers, aged 37, Ireland, Battery Barracks Hospital.
Ellen Heffern, aged 40, Ireland, Workhouse.
Anna Baker, aged 40, England, Workhouse.
Edward Freeney, aged 36, Ireland, Workhouse.
Ellen Flannigan, aged 31, Ireland, Almshouse.
Ann Edwards, aged 56, Ireland, Almshouse.
Thomas Smith, aged 21, New-York Penitentiary Hospital.
Aug. 6.—Eliza McCurren, aged 37, Ireland, workhouse.
Mary E. Denike, aged 18, New-York, workhouse.
Frances Jackson, aged 42, New-York, workhouse.
Terrence Duffy, aged 74, Ireland, workhouse.
Kate McHugh, aged 20, New-York, workhouse.
Margaret Delaney, aged 40 Ireland, almshouse.
Mary A. Bonner, aged 57, New-York, almshouse.
Ann Fay, aged 40, Ireland, Charity Hospital.
Margaret Barden, aged 55, Ireland, Small-pox Hospital.
Aug. 7.—Thomas Gedney, aged 60, Ireland, Charity Hospital.
Robert Clarke, aged 34, Ireland, Charity Hospital.
Fanny Ward, aged 19, New-York, Charity Hospital.
James Smith, No. 590 Grand-street.
Margaret Boyle, No. 287 Sixth-street.
John Chapman, Sixty-ninth-street, near Twelfth-avenue.

THE CHOLERA ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP SAN SALVADOR.

At Quarantine on Board of Steamship San Salvador, Tybee Roads, July, 31, 1866.

At a meeting of the passengers to give public expression of their admiration of the courageous and officerlike conduct of Brevet Capt. Ellsworth, Eleventh Infantry, and his subordinate officers, Lieuts. Nickerson, Mays and Bleecker, in command of United States troops on board of said steamship while cholera was raging among them while on passage from New-York to Savannah, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their feelings. The Committee having reported the following resolutions, they were unanimously adopted, with instructions that the resolutions be forwarded to the New-York *Herald* and Times for publication:

Resolved, That the passengers of the steamship *San Salvador* feel indebted to Brevet Capt. Ellsworth, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, and his subordinate officers, Lieuts. Nickerson, Mays and Bleecker, for their courageous and officerlike conduct, displayed while the cholera was raging among the troops under their command aboard of the said steamer, in maintaining the strictest discipline, keeping the troops forward, and not allowing them to mingle with the passengers, conducting themselves during the pestilence in a calm, soldierly manner, making a reputation for themselves which will make them objects of pride to the United States Army, and America proud of them as citizens.

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. Mays, occurring in the discharge of his duty, while with his troops infected with cholera upon Tybee Island, the United States army has lost a valuable and brave officer, and our kindest sympathies are extended to his friends and relatives.

(Signed,)
CHARLES M. GRAHAM, of North Carolina,
E. R. R. HOYT, Newburgh, N. Y.,
EDW. C. RICHARDSON, Savannah, Ga.,
Committee.

PROF. GRANT'S DISINFECTANT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir—I observe in your paper of the 27th an able report respecting the state of cholera in this City and Brooklyn. Embodied in the report is a reference to the cholera disinfecting agent used by me in this City and at quarantine during the cholera and yellow fever malaria in 1848-9, which was authenticated by the authorities then in charge as being the prime means of dissipating the miasmata and relieving, at an early stage, both this city and quarantine from those dreadful scourges.

I write this communication simply to request some corrections to be made in the substance of your report respecting my personal action with this disinfectant, which arose from a misapprehension of my statement to your informer.

In the first place, I never applied to the Board of Health or any other sanitary authority to use my disinfectant, at this time or any other time.

In the second place, I never kept the composition a secret. Here it is: Sawdust, saturated with fifteen parts of water and one part of nitro-muriatic acid, and kept about the premises in wooden vessels. This will give off gas from the first. After four or five days the material will be well worked. It should be stirred once in a while, and when completely saturated portions of the sawdust may be thrown in water-closets, gutters, or in any other place where noxious matter may be in a state of fermentation. It will disinfect and entirely eradicate any unpleasant smells instantly. It will immediately check putrefaction and eradicate malaria, and at the same time it gives a pleasant aromatic gas, which purifies the air. In very noxious atmospheres you can see the white fumes of amonia settling to the earth the moment the malarious vapors mingle with this gas. The gas will continue to be given off for a month from a small vessel filled with this composition. I have proved it thoroughly, and feel fully assured that it is the only sure and reliable disinfecting agent which will disintegrate and destroy malaria in the atmosphere as well as in the earth.

What I did say to Dr. Dalton, of the Board of Health, was this: that nitro-oxide gas, when made perfectly pure and condensed in such manner as to free it entirely from noxious vapors, was a certain and almost instantaneous cure for the incipient stages of the cholera and diarrhea, as I have proved in more than thirty cases recently.

The inhalation of about five gallons of this gas will drive the blood to the surface of the body, and give a vigorous tone to the whole system, which has the effect of producing a healthy action in the secretions and excretions. I believe this gas to be a perfect specific in cholera and [illegible] diseases where the system has lost tone, and is invigorating.

I offered to supply Dr. Dalton with some nitrous oxide gas, prepared in the best and most [illegible] manner for use. He declined to use it for the present, and stated that he would have no objections to do so when he established a hospital. That is all.

Now, to whom it may concern: Any person is perfectly free to make and use this disinfecting agent. Any person who desires can make or readily obtain nitrous oxide gas. With these materials on hand, and a proper attention to the person and to diet, no one need fear cholera or any other disease.

ROBERT GRANT, No. 246 Canal-street.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Death's Work in the Metropolis Last Week—Letter from Dr. Harris.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, the usual mortuary statistics were submitted, and the accompanying explanatory letter from Registrar Harris was read as follows:

Metropolitan Board of Health,
Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics,
No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, Aug. 7, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

Doctor: The total number of deaths in New-York last week was 946, of which 318 occurred in the public institutions. The total mortality in Brooklyn was 310, exclusive of 32 deaths in county institutions beyond the limits of the city. The increase upon the totals of the preceding week was 185 in New-York, and in Brooklyn 37. Cholera was the sole cause of this increase, and that, mainly, in the public institutions.

The analysis and classification of the causes of death are fully elaborated in the tables now submitted, and in the course of the analysis it appears that the ratio of infantile mortality to the total of deaths, and particularly to the mortality in the adult period of life, has very rapidly decreased. The ratio of mortality in the latter period has, of course, increased in consequence of a special cause.

The first year of infancy gave twenty-eight per centum of the total mortality; the first two years gave thirty-nine per centum, and the first three years gave but forty-four per cent. Infancy feels the first breath of the foul air on which the infection feeds, grows into an epidemic which adult life cannot resist amid exciting causes.

Zymotic diseases caused 63½ per cent. of all deaths in New-York, and nearly 67 per cent. of the mortality in Brooklyn. Cholera claimed 25 per cent. of all deaths in New-York, including public institutions, but exclusive of the epidemic in those institutions, we find that but 5½ per cent. of the total mortality was from this cause.

Brooklyn lost 46 lives from cholera in the Twelfth Ward, and within the limits of that city this one cause produced 22 per cent. of all deaths. The undrained Nineteenth, the lower streets of the Sixth, and part of the Eighth, and the heart of the Eleventh Ward, with its jail in Raymond-street, are the recognized centres of the epidemic in that city, while in New-York the chief centres of the epidemic, as shown upon the map of diarrhœal districts for the week, were in lower Washington-street, in the First Ward and in the filthy rookeries of the Fourth, in lower Mulberry and Baxter streets, of the Sixth, in seven of the crowded blocks of the Eighth, in five blocks of the Ninth, in five worse blocks of the Fourteenth, in two spots of the Eleventh, in four blocks of the Sixteenth, in Battery Hospital, in limited quarters of the Twelfth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards.

In several of the diarrhœal districts the epidemic tendency to cholera and to diarrhœa is already diminishing; but in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twelfth Wards, the observations of the past week give warnings that should be instantly heeded. By a general cooperation with the sanitary authorities the inhabitants in those districts may do much to save their neighborhood from needless mortality. In those three wards zymotic diseases, of which 68 cases were diarrhœal, destroyed 160 lives last week. There cholera can become localized.

The suddenness of cholera outbreaks in the public institutions has found a parallel in a similar "explosion" which is to-day reported from London, where the deaths from cholera suddenly increased from 32 for week ending July 14 to 346, the subsequent week. The Registrar-General informs us that this increase occurred in one insalubrious portion of that metropolis. In his note upon the threatened districts, the 14th instant, that distinguished officer said: "Immediate measures should be adopted by house to house visitation, and otherwise to treat the disease in the earliest stage of diarrhœa. And the cholera excretions should be effectually removed and destroyed." That advice is being implicitly followed.

Respectfully,
E. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics.

THE NEW-YORK MORTALITY TABLE.

WARDS.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Diarr'al Diseases.	Cholera Morbus.	Deaths from foul-air dis's.	Deaths by Accident.	Deaths from all causes.	Population, Census of 1865.
First†	—	1	5	1	1	21	1	17	9,822
Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,194
Third	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	3,267
Fourth	—	2	6	3	1	13	1	25	17,352
Fifth‡	—	1	5	1	1	10	3	15	18,205
Sixth	—	5	4	3	1	17	—	26	19,754
Seventh	—	1	6	4	—	15	—	29	[illegible]
Eighth	—	4	7	7	2	23	2	35	30,098
Ninth‖	—	6	7	3	—	18	1	33	38,504
Tenth	—	1	7	1	—	11	—	20	31,537
Eleventh	—	2	9	5	1	21	2	51	58,953
Twelfth§	—	6	9	8	2	118	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirteenth	—	2	6	3	1	12	—	18	26,388
Fourteenth	—	2	5	2	1	13	—	26	23,382
Fifteenth	—	2	3	2	1	9	—	15	25,572
Sixteenth	—	4	6	4	1	20	—	31	41,972
Seventeenth	—	28	5	3	2	37	—	77	79,563
Eighteenth	—	1	1	—	3	[illegible]	—	42	[illegible]
Nineteenth*	—	4	18	22	5	160	1	123	21,945
Twentieth	—	3	8	6	1	24	—	44	61,884
Twenty-first¶	—	2	5	8	1	21	—	36	38,669
Twenty-second	—	—	5	7	5	21	—	46	47,361
Total Deaths	—	239	144	108	27	590	16	946	726,386

† Includes 13 deaths in the Battery Hospital.
‡ Includes 6 deaths in the New-York Hospital.
‖ Includes 1 death in St. Vincent's Hospital.
§ Includes 111 deaths in Ward's Island and Randall's Island Hospitals and other Island institutions.
* Includes 158 deaths in Almshouse, Workhouse, &c.
¶ Includes 17 deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

Men, 200; women, 244; boys, 277; girls, 225. Total—946.

The nativities of the dead were: British America, 1; Denmark, 4; England, 16; France, 4; Germany, 100; Ireland, 232; Italy, 2; Austria, 4; Scotland, 9; Switzerland, 4; United States, 556; Unknown, 4; Africa, 1; Poland, 5; Sweden, 4. 381 of the dead were buried in Calvary Cemetery.

THE BROOKLYN MORTUARY TABLE.

WARDS.	Cholera.	Cholera Infantum.	Diarrheal Diseases.	Deaths from Foul-air Diseases.	Deaths by Accident.	Deaths from all causes.	Population—Census of 1865.
First	—	—	—	1	—	2	6,128
Second	1	—	1	3	—	7	3,760
Third	1	2	2	6	—	9	8,890
Fourth	1	—	1	2	—	6	11,506
Fifth	1	6	1	11	1	12	11,620
Sixth	4	5	4	16	—	27	21,407
Seventh	—	—	—	2	1	10	11,968
Eighth	6	2	2	17	—	20	9,829
Ninth	—	5	—	5	—	9	13,443
Tenth	2	3	5	10	—	20	26,669
Eleventh	5	2	—	8	1	15	18,242
Twelfth	46	12	2	71	1	83	13,085
Thirteenth	—	6	—	6	—	10	17,791
Fourteenth	—	5	—	7	—	12	15,425
Fifteenth	1	—	2	3	—	11	11,449
Sixteenth	—	12	5	18	—	27	24,379
Seventeenth	—	2	1	3	—	10	10,234
Eighteenth	—	1	—	3	—	8	6,053
Nineteenth	—	1	2	3	—	8	8,055
Twentieth	—	2	—	3	1	4	13,980
Total	68	73	30	207	3	310	296,112

Causes of Death in New-York—Zymotic Class—*Miasmatic Diseases.*—Measles, 5; scarlatina, 12; diphtheria, 7; Croup (pseudo-membranous,) 2; whooping-cough, 1; typhus fever, 5; typhoid fever, 9; erysipelas, 1; dysentery (acute,) 37; diarrhœa (acute,) 71; cholera (Asiatic.) 239; cholera infantum, 144; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; remittent fever, 2; pyemia, 1; cholera morbus, 27; irritative fever, 1.

Enthetic or Inoculated—Syphilis, 2.

Dietic—Starvation (privation, &c.,) 18; Scurvy, 2; Alcoholism, intemperance, 1.

Diathetic—Rheumatism, 1; Dropsy, 2; Cancer, 1; Cancer of the breast, 1; Cancer of the Stomach, 1.

Tubercular—Scrofula, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 34; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 58; Hydrocephalus, 17.

Nervous System—Meningitis, 14; Cerebritis, 6; Apoplexy, 7; Paralysis, (general,) 3; Epilepsy, 1; Convulsions, 27; Tetanus, 1; Congestion of the Brain, 17; Effects of the heat, 2.

Circulatory System—Pericarditis, 2; Heart, disease of, 3; Hypertrophy of the Heart, 2; Valvular Disease of the Heart, 3; Crural Phlebitis of Embolesia, 1.

Respiratory System—Laryngitis, 1; Bronchitis, 4. Empyema, 2; Pneumonia, 21; Congestion of the Lungs, 4; Hemorrhage, 1.

Digestive System—Gastritus, 3; Enteritis, 12; Peritonitis, 6; Scirrhus of Liver, 1; Hepitatis, 2; Liver Disease, 1.

Urinary System—Nephritis, 2; Nephris (Bright's Disease,) 14; Kidney Disease, 1; Dysmenorrhœa, 1.

Generative System—Ovarian Tumor, 1.

Integumentary System—Ulcerated Leg, 1; Abscess, 2.

Children—Premature Birth, 7; Preternatural Birth, 1; Cyanosis, 1; other Malformations, 1; Teething, 1; Bleeding from Umbilicus, 1.

Women—Childbirth, (see Puerperal Fever,) 2; Flooding, 1.

Age—Old Age, 15.

Nutrition—Atrophy, 8; Debility, 21.

Accident and Negligence—Fractures and Contusions, 5; Gunshot Wounds, 1; Burns and Scalds, 2; Asphyxia, 2; Drowning, 7.

Suicide—Poison, 1.

Total deaths at all ages, 946.

CITY RAILROADS.

The Managers Refuse to Comply with the Law—The Public Still to be Imposed Upon—Some Account of their Revenue.

The Managers of our City Railroads still refuse to comply with the law requiring them to sell tickets at "convenient points." One or two of them have condescended to offer tickets for sale at each end of their lines, but none of them have introduced them at intermediate points, nor established convenient places where they can be obtained. Whoever desires to avail himself of the advantages offered by the law must now go or send away up town or away down town. At the Astor House, where several roads center, and where, at certain hours of the day, every car is filled to its utmost capacity before starting, not a ticket is offered for sale, and he who has them not is charged six cents for his fare. The managers say that their several depots, up town, are "convenient places" for them, and that they will sell them there—and sell them nowhere else. They have determined among themselves to evade the law as long as the public will consent to be swindled by them. Several serious disturbances have already occurred on the refusal of the conductors to accept the legal fare when tendered, and the police interfering, citizens have been arrested and locked up for insisting upon their rights. But even the policemen are not exempt from the extortion of the companies. On Monday Officers Hallett and Hawkey of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, were charged a ticket and two cents each, or 7½ cents, by a conductor on the Third-avenue Road for riding to Harlem. The officers were informed by the Superintendent of the road that a ticket and one cent was the proper fare. Subsequently the two officers rode over the route again with the same conductor, who again demanded a ticket and two cents, which they refused to pay. The conductor refused to accept the proffered legal fare, and attempted to put the officers off the car. Thereupon the officers arrested the conductor, but they are forbidden to take the employes of the railroad companies into custody except at the depots. On arriving at the Third-avenue depot the officers undertook to arrest the conductor, when he assaulted them. Other conductors and drivers came to his assistance, and released their fellow, and the officers received a rough handling. The matter being reported to Capt. Brackett, he dispatched the officers yesterday for their escaped prisoner, with instructions not to come back without him. They eventually found him, and on entering complaints against him before Justice Hogan, that magistrate held him to bail in the sum of $300 on each complaint. The conductor gave his name as Abel G. Bennett, and said he was acting under the orders of the superintendent. On almost every car there is a great deal of grumbling at the want of tickets, but few persons can afford the time to contend for their rights, and so prefer to pay the six cents to running the risk of being locked up.

We attach a report of the monthly earnings of several of the roads, copied from the books of the United States Assessor, that the public may see how much these roads are making, and also how much they have extorted from the public in excess of their legal rates. The following are the receipts of the roads named for May and June, 1866:

Road.	May.	June.
Third-avenue	$101,878	$99,016
Sixth-avenue	46,259	44,931
Eighth-avenue	62,061	64,606
Central Park and East River	48,544	52,118
Forty-second and Grand street	23,913	22,819
Seventh-avenue	61,076	57,247
Ninth-avenue	6,110	6,317
Second-avenue	37,383	38,067
Total	$387,224	$384,621

Of this sum of $771,845 earned by the above-named roads in two months, $112,560 was in excess of the fare which they are allowed by law to collect, and which a generous and forbearing public has paid into the pockets of the stockholders. The above figures are taken from the books of one Assessor, and only show the receipts of half our City roads. The others are doing a proportionately large business, and pocketing quite as great an amount of unlawful gains. No wonder they object to yielding up the $100,000 a month or more which they have induced an easy going public into paying. Until that same public forces the companies to conform to the laws made for the protection of the people, it will get no tickets at "convenient places."

The law also provides that railroad companies shall pay an annual tax to the City for each car placed upon the roads. The City Ordinances say this tax shall be $50, but a case having been carried to the Court of Appeals, the Court decided that, inasmuch as the ordinance was passed subsequent to the issuance of the railroad charters, the companies are not liable for the $50 tax. But, at the same time, the decision went on to say that they were liable to a tax of $20 for each car under the act which levied that tax on all "stages, stage-coaches, or vehicles of whatsoever kind by whatever name designated, designed for carrying passengers." As there are about 700 street cars in the City the payment of this tax would add considerably to the city's revenue. All the stage proprietors pay this tax for every stage they own, but the railroad managers, in spite of the complaints made by the Police, have contrived to evade it thus far. The Sixth and Eighth avenue lines are notable exceptions to this rule, inasmuch as they have always paid their taxes.

CASTLE GARDEN.

A Dose of Whitewash for the Frescoes—The Old Pile Considerably the Worse for Wear—Improvements Outside and a General Scouring Up.

They are trying to improve inside and out that precious old relic on the Battery—Castle Garden. During several years convulsive efforts have been made to preserve its respectability by subjecting its roof to rashes of red paint, and its leprous sides to repeated coats of whitewash, with a result which was rather disappointing than otherwise to the general public, who had hoped, from the evidences of decay, before they were covered up by the paint and whitewash, that its hours were numbered. It is wonderful what paint and whitewash can do to hide the traces of old Time's rough handling upon a venerable machine like this, and upon other machines scarcely less venerable and not a whit better looking when you get close to them. But so it is; they plaster themselves or get plastered up, and only keep them out of rough weather and they are good for another season.

This Castle Garden, the architectural old hag, had a jolly time of it. Fifteen years ago she was visited nightly by as many of the upper ten thousand as there was room for within her frescoed walls. Jenny Lind sang there her sweetest arias in the sweetest voice in all this world, Grisi and Mario thrilled the hearts of all whose good fortune it was to hear them. Night after night the lightly draped goddesses on the frescoed ceiling looked down upon a gay throng below, and blushed a rosier blush on that eventful day when the Queen of England's son did smile his sweetest smile, and gentlemen in waiting flung their h's all around with a lavish generosity.

Oh, ungrateful upper ten, how could you go away and leave to rot and ruin a place which had you hearts to feel, but you haven't, ought to be endeared to you forever by its associations. Bah! profligates in your affection you wearied of your love at last and left it to your menial. See here where the bouquets fell at Grisi's feet, and there where Mario bowed and smiled, and here Jenny stood and sang "My own Dear Native Home," till every dimple in your ladies' cheeks was "a little well of tears;" and here and there and everywhere crowd about us on spots made sacred by the pressure of some aristocratic heel in that great day in your City's history when princes and lords did visit you in the good old times when Fernando the 1st was king—forgotten and desecrated all.

They are going to smother up the frescoes. The kalsominers are at work, under the superintendence of a gentleman with the plebeian cognomen of Burns. The gods and goddesses in the ceiling are to be wiped out forevermore. They had been looking down upon the changes going on, and staring at the strange crowds so different from those who used to flutter fans below, seeming themselves to grow daily more and more unhappy with the change. Their wardrobes got out of order, patches of color dropped daily to the floor, sometimes an arm, at other times a leg, dropped down, and then a Cupid would descend amongst a crowd of German or of Irish girls, creating a panic among them, and holes not in their hearts, poor things, Cupid was too far gone for that, but in the ceiling. Thus by falls from grace of the heathen deities, who, by the by, were never remarkable for good behavior, and by the weeping of the old roof above, which took advantage of every opportunity to make its sorrow known, the once artistic ceiling got not only shabby in its appearance, but its falls from grace were so frequent, that it became necessary to bring in Burns. So farewell, old frescoes!

They have just completed arrangements at the depot for additional accommodation for those taken suddenly ill where they may be cared for before transmission to Ward's Island. Important improvements has been made also in the ventilation of the building, so that yesterday, when the writer called at noon, although there was a considerable number of emigrants in the building, the place was cool and free from the odors peculiar to depots for the unwashed from shipboard. Outside the building additional space has been taken in, upon portions of which are to be erected a large waiting-room, offices for the employment bureau, for the gate-keepers and other auxiliary officers. This additional space gives what was very much wanted at the depot, additional court-yard room uninterfered with by the crowd of outsiders, where the emigrants are less confused in making their arrangements with expressmen and others with whom they have to do business. This improvement will be completed in a few weeks.

There is no doubt that as much as can well be made of Castle Garden as an Emigrant Depot is done by the Commissioners, but its unfitness for any other purpose than a twopenny circus is apparent to all who enter it. No ingenuity can twist it into a shape fitted to its purpose. All that can be done with it is being done in the effort to keep it clean, and even that is no easy matter, with its timbers dropping to decay, and the damp oozing in huge blotches through its walls.

Let us hope that the ill wind which is not the ill wind that blows nobody good, will take away at a breath, some night, the Barge Office and the Emigrant Depot, everybody being left safe behind, of course.

FENIANISM.

Meeting of Manhattan Circles—Cooper Institute Crowded—They Indorse Mr. Stephens.

On Monday evening a meeting of all Fenians in good standing belonging to the Manhattan circles was held at the Cooper Institute. The meeting was called by Mr. Stephens, who desired to have a conference with the privates of the Brotherhood, as well as the officers. At an early hour the large hall was thronged with Hibernians, great care being taken to admit only those who were properly vouched for. Mr. Stephens and others addressed the meeting, their remarks being received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Stephens reported the result of his recent tour through the country, stating that he found his countrymen more unanimously determined upon [illegible] standing by their native land than [illegible] to convert the Fenian organization into a political [illegible] were seen through by every Irishman in the land and would not only result in failure, but those leaders (so called) would be "damned to everlasting fame." Mr. Stephens pronounced the Irishman's love of country one of the holiest sentiments which could animate the human breast, and thought that the man who attempted to traffic in it were guilty of the most detestable baseness. He did not want to see politics, either local or national, introduced into any Circle, but wanted his friends to unite in harmonious action to secure the great end—the liberation of Ireland from English thraldom. He promised that after he had visited the West and Southwest, he should return to Ireland and commence the work to be done there. He said the accounts from there were highly satisfactory, the home organization urging his speedy return, that the conflict might be brought on at once. Mr. Stephens' remarks produced a most marked effect upon his hearers, who promised him their support, individually and collectively. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Attempts have been and are being constantly made to thwart the efforts of the Chief Organizer, James Stephens, in his untiring labors to procure for the men at home the necessary material and supplies with which to commence and prosecute the war for Irish independence; and *Whereas*, the latest telegrams from Ireland announce that the brutal British Government have determined to reenact the tyrannous law suspending the writ of habeas corpus in that country—thereby proving conclusively to our minds the undiminished strength of the revolutionary organization at home, the truth of the statements just received from authentic sources that our countrymen at home are resolved at all hazards to fight this year, and giving the lie to the misstatements of British agents in Ireland, England and this country, that our organization and the revolutionary spirit at home are crushed; be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of all Fenians and true Irishmen to strain every nerve, bend every energy, and work unceasingly to furnish the necessary means and material to enable our brethren at home to conduct the war for independence to a victorious termination.

Resolved, That the individuals who keep up the puerile and senseless cry that James Stephens is a British agent, British spy, &c., &c., deserve well of their employers; and in case they succeed in their cherished plot, the establishment of a "consolidated Canada," should all have fat offices in the spy bureau of that icy region or some other equally worthy position suited to their peculiar instincts.

Resolved, That the effort now being made to galvanize into a ghostly existence the Canada swindle until after the next election, meets with our unqualified disapproval; that it is a gross insult to our intelligence, yet so clumsily arranged this time, that the wire-pulling tyros who essay the old game of selling the Irish vote, while entitled to our hatred and execration are merely the recipients of our loathing, contempt and disgust; and we now proclaim from a calm retrospect of all such previous mad or criminal attempts, that the only way to achieve Irish independence is to fight the good fight on Irish soil.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability and patriotism of James Stephens that in him we recognize a man in whose hands can safely be placed the funds and material necessary for the inauguration of our great work, without any fear of waste or criminal expenditure in insane and suicidal projects.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the sentiments of the late anti-political manifesto issued by our Chief, James Stephens, and reiterate our resolve, as an organization, to avoid all shades of American politics.

Resolved, That we repudiate the unscrupulous political adventurers who are endeavoring to drag the Fenian Brotherhood into the vortex of American politics, and recognize in them recreant Irishmen who never uttered an honest sentiment in favor of Irish independence, though some of them have secured lucrative offices by the votes of those they are now ready to sell to the highest bidder.

Resolved, That as citizens of a free Republic, we shall, individually, exercise our rights of citizenship according to the dictates of conscience, and for the best interests of our adopted country, without dictation from sordid and ambitious political peddlers.

During the ensuing week Mr. Stephens will start upon a tour throughout the Western States, visiting all the principal cities and organizing the Brotherhood for united action. Early in the Fall he contemplates sailing for Ireland, and says that with or without the assistance of the American Brotherhood the men at home will enter upon the work before them.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

BYRION OF GREENPOINT, VS. JEFFERSON OF GREENPOINT.

The above Clubs had an interesting and exciting game of ball on the Orchard ball-ground, Greenpoint, on Monday, which resulted in a victory for the Jefferson, by a score of 61 to 45. Quite an assemblage of spectators witnessed the play. Below is the score:

JEFFERSON.	Outs.	Runs.	BYRION.	Outs.	Runs.
Ford, p.	5	7	Kelsey, p.	1	5
Clark, c. f.	4	9	Paramor, r. f.	3	5
Foulks, s. s.	3	8	Adams, c.	5	6
Silkworth, 2d b.	5	6	Corwin, l. f.	3	5
Butan, 3d b.	3	7	Pinckney, 1st b.	3	5
S. Berry, l. f.	3	8	Howell, 3d b.	5	4
Knapp, r. f.	4	5	Winslow, s. s.	4	5
L. Billard, c.	4	5	Korth, 2d b.	4	3
Hughes, 1st b.	3	6	Lockwood, l. f.	5	6
Total	34	61	Total	48	45

Umpire—R. Devere, Esq., Marion B. B. C.
Scorers—Winslow and Buckingham.
Home Runs—Jefferson 7; Byrion 3.
Fly Catches—Jefferson 5; Byrion 4.
Time of Game—4 hours.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK.

Aug. 8.—Union (of Lansingburgh, N. Y.) *vs.* Atlantic, at Bedford, at 2:30 P. M.

Aug. 8.—Eckford *vs.* Union, (Muffins,) at Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.

Aug. 8.—*Capitoline (of Brooklyn) *vs.* Crescent, (of Jamaica,) on the Capitoline Grounds, Bedford, at 2:30 P. M.

Aug. 8.—Eagle *vs.* Empire, at Hoboken, at 3 P. M.

Aug. 8.—Banks *vs.* Brokers, at Hoboken. Game called at 4 P. M.

Aug. 9.—Mutual *vs.* Union, (of Lansingburgh,) at Hoboken, at 2:30 P. M.

Aug. 9.—Eckford *vs.* Atlantic, (of Jamaica,) at Jamaica, at 2:30 P. M.

Aug. 9.—Atlantic *vs.* Active, (of New-York,) at Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

Aug. 9.—Olympic (of Paterson) *vs.* Eclectic, (of New-York,) at Paterson. Take 11:45 A. M. train, foot of Chambers-street.

Aug. 10.—Irvington *vs.* Contest, of Brooklyn, at Brooklyn.

Aug. 10.—Union, (of Morrisania,) *vs.* Union, (of Lansingburgh.)

* Junior contests.

EXCELSIOR VS. PECONIC—SHARP FIELDING GAME AT BEDFORD.

The first of a home-and-home series was played at the Capitoline grounds yesterday, the contestants being the well-known Excelsior Club and the Peconic Club, both of Brooklyn. The crowd in attendance was not very large, but those who did go were well repaid, for the Excelsiors played better than in any other game this season—better, in fact, than we have seen them do before in years. For the first time this season they had the right men in the right place, and as a consequence, an old-fashioned Excelsior game was the result. Flanly particularly distinguished himself at second base, and led the score at the bat. Fletcher, at first never did better, while Leggett, at short field, seemed perfectly at home. Norton was, as usual, very effective behind, while Asa and Harry Brainard, in their respective positions, were fully up to the Excelsior standard. The out field was well taken care of, although they did not have much to do. Of the Peconics, Hall, Wright and Hartmann filled the positions assigned them with credit, while the rest of the nine did the best they could under the circumstance. The heavy batting and sharp fielding of the Excelsiors was too much for the Peconics, and that tells the whole story. Of the four runs made by the Peconics, the first one was obtained through a wild throw of Mitchell to Flanly in the fifth inning. Norton obtained the only home made in the game from a beautiful hit to centre field. The score is as follows:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	PECONIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Norton, c.	3	4	Stark, p.	1	0
Flanly, 2d b.	1	6	Wright, 1st b.	3	0
A. Brainard, p.	5	1	Hall, 2d b.	3	0
Fletcher, 1st b.	2	5	Kiers, l. f.	3	1
Leggett, s. s.	3	3	Hartmann, s. s.	3	2
Mitchell, r. f.	3	4	Chapman, l. f.	4	0
Clyne, c. f.	2	4	North, 3d b.	3	0
H. Brainard, 3d b.	3	4	Wilcox, c.	4	1
Elmendorf.	5	1	Davis, r. f.	3	0
Total	27	32	Total	27	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	3	7	3	0	1	4	3	2	9	—32
Peconic	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	—4

Umpire—Mr. Fox, of the National Club, Washington, D. C.
Scorers—Messrs. Hopkins and Brady.
Fly-catches—Excelsior, 11; Peconic, 6.
Time of game—3 hours, 30 minutes.

ACTIVE VS. FRANKLIN.

The game which took place between these junior clubs at the Central Park grounds, on Monday, resulted in favor of the Actives by a score of 35 to 15, in five innings.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

On Wednesday night, the 2d inst., John Bennett, of No. 2 Front-street, formed the acquaintance of Mary Birmingham on the Battery, and remained in her company for some time. Soon after leaving Mary, he discovered that his silver watch, valued at $75, had been abstracted from his vest pocket. He at once communicated the fact to Officer Burns, of the First Precinct, and his suspicions that the woman had taken it. Mary was accordingly searched for, but was not found until Monday night, when she was locked up in the New-street Station-house. The accused was yesterday arraigned before the Court, and fully committed for trial. The missing time-keeper was, of course, not recovered. Mary is 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

ROBBED WHILE IN BED.

On the 19th ult., Mack Cohen was robbed of a pocket-book containing $32, which had been taken from his pantaloons pocket while he lay asleep in his residence, No. 151 Leonard-street. Suspicion attached itself to John Loftus, and the Sixth Ward Police was put upon his track, without success, however, until yesterday, when Capt. Jourdan secured him. The prisoner, on being arraigned before the Court, was committed for trial in default of bail. Loftus is a marble-cutter, 19 years of age, and resides at No. 148 Leonard-street. The stolen money was not recovered.

THIEVES ON THE STONINGTON BOAT.

Mr. John W. Paterson, doing business at No. 216 Washington-street, took passage for Stonington on the Boston boat on Monday afternoon, and soon after going on board his stateroom had been broken into, and a carpet-bag and his overcoat, valued in the aggregate at $60, were missing. The boat being still moored to her dock, at Pier No. 18, North River, Mr. Paterson informed Officer Decker, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, of his loss, and that officer immediately made search for the thief. He soon succeeded in finding and arresting Michael Martin, whom he found in possession of the stolen property. The prisoner was yesterday brought before the Court, when he was held to answer the charge, in default of bail. Martin is a native of New-York, and 27 years of age. He refused to give his residence.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

James O'Brien, about 21 years of age, was arrested by Officer O'Shea, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of having attempted to burglariously enter the cigar store of Thomas Allen, No. 15 Roosevelt-street. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Court, the officer who made the arrest made an affidavit that he saw the prisoner in company with two others engaged breaking open the store named, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. As soon as they saw him they endeavored to conceal their work by placing their backs against it, but on his coming up still closer they ran away. There were several thousand cigars and a quantity of pipes and tobacco in the store at the time, value in all $3,575. O'Brien was committed for trial in default of bail. He will be tried at the Court of General Sessions.

THE HARRIS ARSON CASE.

Justice Hogan having set down the examination in the charge of arson preferred against Abraham Harris, a clothes-dealer, doing business at No. 143 Washington-street, for to-day, Fire Marshal Baker and defendant's counsel were in attendance, but in consequence of the absence of witnesses, the case was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

Yesterday afternoon Oscar Von Unrich, of No. 36 Beaver-st., appeared in Court, and in preferring a charge of larceny against Joseph Gauraner, of No. 26 Bowery, made the following statement: Shortly after noon yesterday, he called at the store occupied by the accused, and demanded an apology for a slander alleged to have been uttered by Gauraner. When he made his errand known, the accused seized him by the throat and accused Von Unrich of having a pistol with felonious intent, at the same time putting his hands into complainant's pockets. During the scuffle which ensued Von Unrich's pocket-book, containing $21, dropped out or disappeared. He accordingly caused Gauraner's arrest by Officer Seaman, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions in default of $300 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

BARREL THIEVES.

Officer Parsons, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested Frederick Peters on a charge of having stolen five kerosene oil barrels, valued at $12 50, from the barge *Dutchess*, lying at the foot of Franklin-street. The barrels were the property of Theodore Le Roy, who preferred the complaint. A charge was also made against the prisoner that he had stolen twenty barrels from William Herring, of No. 17 South-street, and they were found in possession of James Cosgrove at No. 2 Burling-slip, who was also arrested. Both the prisoners were committed for trial on the charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

A very intelligent looking and neatly dressed German, named Julius B. Schell, was arrested yesterday by Officer Reid, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on a charge of forgery preferred by Charles Goodyear, of the firm of Goodyear & Co., of No. 41 Centre-street. The complainant stated that on the 18th ult. the prisoner, who was at that time in their employ as traveling agent, forged the name of the firm to a check for $50 on the Park Bank, and paid it away to Edward Kretchmann; who deposited it in the Bowery Bank. When the check reached the cashier of the Park Bank, it was discovered to be a forgery. The accused was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. Schell resides at No. 14 Mott-street.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

AN OLD CASE DISPOSED OF.

On the 24th of last February, Julius Klanke, of No. 162 Broadway, appeared before Justice Dodge, and entered a complaint against Israel Ritterman, who he charged with having, on the 19th and 25th days of October, 1865, obtained from him a certain quantity of goods, wares and merchandise, of the value of $1,598 50, by means of false and fraudulent representations. The magistrate issued a warrant for Ritterman's arrest, and placed it in the hands of Sergt. Garland, of the Court Squad, for execution. On looking for the accused, the Sergeant found that he was incarcerated in Ludlow-street Jail, on a civil process, there having been seventeen complaints and actions commenced against him. The warrant had to lay in abeyance until these suits were definitely settled. Yesterday morning, Ritterman having been ordered to be released from confinement at the Ludlow-street prison, Sergt. Garland stepped in and secured the prisoner. When brought before the Court yesterday morning, Ritterman was required to find bail in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance at the forthcoming trial at the Court of General Sessions, which being furnished, the accused was permitted to depart. Ritterman is 34 years of age, a native of Germany, a merchant, and unmarried.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.

Some two weeks ago Epenetus De Voe stole a valuable horse from the stable of his employer, Mr. Peter Traphagen, of No. 715 Eighth-avenue, and after selling it for $100 took flight for Poughkeepsie. Mr. Traphagen having learned these facts, communicated them to Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who detailed Officer Cottrell, of his force, to go to Poughkeepsie and effect De Voe's arrest. On his arrival there the officer discovered that De Voe had stolen a horse and wagon, valued at $500, from B. P. Decker, a resident of Rondout, and had decamped with his plunder for parts unknown. A day or two after his return the officer learned that Mr. Decker's horse and wagon were in the possession of a man at Bull's Head, who, on being questioned, stated that he had purchased them from De Voe. Renewed search was then made for the thief, which resulted in his being arrested on Monday in Jersey City by Officer Cottrell. De Voe was yesterday morning arraigned before the Court on the double charge, when he was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions. The stolen property was ordered to be returned to the original owners. De Voe is 20 years of age, and says he is a native of the United States.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Administrator's Sale of Land—Excess of Proceeds—When the Jurisdiction of a Court of Limited and Special Authority appears upon the Face of its Proceedings, its Action cannot be Collaterally Attacked for mere Error or Irregularity—The same Principle is Applicable in the Case of the Acceptance of the Resignation of one Administrator and the Appointment of Another—The Irregularity should be Corrected by Appeal.

Charles Comstock et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Jefferson Crawford.—This is error to the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin. Matthias C. Comstock died intestate on or about the 29th day of November, 1838, leaving personal property in Iowa County, in the then Territory of Wisconsin. Charles Comstock, a brother of deceased, was appointed administrator by the Judge of Probate of Iowa County, but being unable to attend to the business, he resigned, and returned the letters of administration without taking charge of the estate or entering upon the discharge of the duties of the trust. With his resignation, directed to the Judge of Probate, on the 31st of October, 1839, he requested that "letters of administration *de nova* be granted to his friend and brother-in-law, Mr. Edwin Ripley." This resignation was accepted, and after due proceedings had, Ripley was appointed in February, 1840, the appointment being apparently satisfactory to all concerned. His appointment and all of his acts were acquiesced in; at any rate there is nothing to show that they were ever controverted, litigated or questioned in any way, until nearly a quarter of a century after he entered upon the discharge of his trust.

Now, Charles Comstock and others have brought in all sixty-six suits against different defendants, to recover the land which the administrator sold, and which is in the possession of *bona fide* purchasers, to pay the just debts of deceased. All these cases involve a similar state of facts.

There is but one question in the case of any importance, which, if decided in the affirmative, settles the whole case in favor of the defendant: Is the sale of the land by the administrator, together with the deed by him and the preceding deed, sufficient to pass the title of which the intestate died seized, to the purchaser? And the defendant contends that if he shows title out of the heirs of the intestate, that is sufficient.

On the trial the defendant produced in evidence an exemplification of the record, showed the appointment of Charles Comstock, his resignation, the acceptance thereof by the Judge of Probate, &c., and also introduced and read in evidence the record, showing when Ripley was appointed administrator, and that he gave the requisite bond with sureties, and filed the oath required by law, after which letters of administration were issued and delivered to him in due form, under the seal of the Court, a duly certified copy of which were read in evidence. He also introduced and read an exemplification of the records of the Probate Court of Grant County, showing that Ripley had made it apparent to that Court in April, 1845, that he was administrator of the estate in Jo. Davies County, Illinois, and also that he was administrator in the Territory of Wisconsin. The exemplification contained the petition in due form of the administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the deceased as would pay his just debts, amounting to the sum of $3,000. The record showed that the Court duly considered the petition and ordered that notice thereof be given by publication in the Wisconsin *Herald* for four weeks successively, the last publication to be prior to the third Saturday of May, 1845, which was the day appointed for a hearing; which notice was given and published, and proof thereof filed and recorded, and the same was read in evidence. At the time and place appointed by the Probate Court, a hearing was had, and at that hearing it was made to appear that it was necessary and proper that the administrator should be licensed, and authorized and empowered to make sale of the real estate of deceased, situated in Grant County, or so much thereof as would enable him to pay the above debt, after due proof of its existence made. It was also shown that such license was issued, after due proof of the debt and the filing of the requisite bond. The original license under the seal of the Court, with the original oath required by law, indorsed thereon, was produced and read in evidence, the defendant having first given good testimony that such license was issued to and retained by Edwin Ripley. Copies of the Wisconsin *Herald*, a weekly newspaper published in Grant County, Wisconsin Territory, containing notices of the sale, were also introduced by defendant. The deeds of the administrator, made and executed under the sale pursuant to the license, containing the lands described in the declaration, reciting the license at length in the usual form of administration deeds, were also produced. A formal report of the sale was probably made and filed in the Probate Court, but at this remote period nothing of the kind could be found. At the time of the trial no objection was made or question raised as to the genuineness of the license oath or notice of sale, nor was any point reserved as to the sufficiency of the latter or of the publication thereof.

The defendant maintains the proposition that these proceedings of the administrator, as shown in the record, are sufficient in law to pass to the purchaser under the administrator's deed the title to the premises of which the intestate died seized.

The plaintiffs maintain that the appointment of a general administrator for the estate of a non-resident intestate was void. That if the first letters of administration to Charles Comstock were good, the second are bad; that unless enabled by statute, administrators cannot resign.

By the Court—Mr. Justice FIELDS delivering the opinion:

It is only necessary to examine the objections taken to the appointment of the first administrator, and the subsequent effect of his resignation, so far as they affect the jurisdiction of the Probate Court. It is well settled that when the jurisdiction of a Court of limited and special authority appears upon the face of its proceedings its action cannot be collaterally attacked for mere error or irregularity. The jurisdiction appearing, the same presumption of law arises that it was rightly exercised as prevails with reference to the action of a Court of superior and general authority. By the statute of Wisconsin, under which the administrator was appointed, the only facts necessary to give the Probate Court jurisdiction were the death of the non-resident intestate, and the possession by him at the time of personal property within the Territory. Both of these facts are recited in the record of the proceedings produced by the defendant, which sets forth the letters of administration at large. These recitals are *prima facie* evidence of the facts recited. (Barber *vs.* Winslow, 12 Wend., 102; Porter *vs.* Merchants' Bank, 28 N. Y. Rep., 641.) They show the jurisdiction of the Court over the subject. What followed was done in the exercise of its judicial authority, and could only be questioned on appeal, the mode provided by the law of the Territory for review of the determinations of the Court. Whether there was a widow of the deceased, or any next of kin, or creditor, who was a proper person to receive letters, if he had applied for them, or whether there was any public administrator in office authorized or fit to take charge of the estate, or to which of these several parties it was meet that the administration should be intrusted, were matters for the consideration and determination of the Court; and its action respecting them, however irregular, cannot be impeached collaterally. The same observations are applicable to the acceptance of the resignation of the first administrator, and the appointment of Ripley in his place. If the second appointment was irregularly made, the irregularity should have been corrected on appeal. But, independent of this consideration, there is nothing in the objection. The power to accept the resignation and make the second appointment, under the circumstances of this case, were necessary incidents of the power to grant letters of administration in the first instance. It does not appear that the first administrator ever took possession of the property of the intestate, or attempted to exercise any control over it; and his inability to act left the estate, in fact, without any administrator. The duty of the Court, therefore, to provide for its proper administration could not otherwise have been discharged than by a new appointment. But the principal reliance of the plaintiffs is placed upon the objections taken to the action of the Probate Court of Grant County in ordering the sale. With reference to these objections, as with reference to the objections taken to the original appointment of the administrator, it is only necessary to consider them so far as they affect the jurisdiction of the Court. The proceeding for the sale of the real property of an intestate, though had in the general course of administration, is a distinct and independent proceeding authorized by statute only in certain specially designated cases. But when by the presentation of a case within the statute the jurisdiction of the Court has once attached, the regularity or irregularity of subsequent steps can only be questioned in some direct mode prescribed by law. They are not matters for which the decrees of the Court can be collaterally assailed. The statute of the territory provides that the real estate of a decedent might be sold to satisfy the just debts which he owed, when the personal property of the estate is insufficient to pay the same. And it authorized the Probate Court of the county where the deceased last dwelt, or in "which the real estate was situated, to license the administrator to make the sale upon representation of this insufficiency," and "the same being made to appear" to the Court. It also required the Court, previous to passing upon the representation, to order notice to be given to all parties concerned, or their guardians who did not signify their assent to the sale, to show cause why the license should not be granted. As thus seen the representation of the insufficiency of the personal property of the deceased to pay his just debts, was the only act required to call into exercise the power of the Court. The truth of the representation was a matter for subsequent inquiry. How this should be made to appear the statute did not designate, but from the notice required of the hearing upon the representation, it is clear that the necessity and propriety of the sale solicited, were matters to be then considered. A license following such hearing necessarily involved an adjudication upon these points. The jurisdiction to hear was conferred by the representation; the authority to license followed from the fact which the Court was required to ascertain and settle by its decision. In such case the decision of the Court is conclusive. (Van Steenburgh *vs.* Bigelow, 3 Wend., 42; Jackson *vs.* Robinson, 4 Wend., 437; Jackson *vs.* Crawfords, 12 Id., 534; Atkins *v.* Kinnan, 20 Id., 242; Porter *vs.* Purdy, 29 N. Y. Rep., 106; Beits *vs.* Bagley, 12 Pick., 572.) The record of the Probate Court, produced by the defendant, states the fact that a written application for the sale was made. It sets forth the application at length, representing that the personal property of the deceased was insufficient to pay his just debts by the sum of about $8,000; it gives the order directing publication of notice of, the application; it recites that due notice was given; it contains a certificate of the probate justice of Illinois, that the personal property of the deceased had been exhausted in payment of his debts, and that there remained debts unpaid to the amount named, and it states, by way of further recital, that it had been made to appear to the Court that the sale was necessary and proper to pay such debts of the existence and amount of which due proof had been given. To this record, it is further objected. 1. That the representation which was the preliminary step in the proceeding for the sale, did not give the amount and description of the personal property of the deceased, or a statement of the just debts which he owed; and second: That the order for the sale did not show that the personal property of the estate was insufficient to pay the debts, unless the resource was had to the certificate of the Probate Justice of Illinois. The answer to the first objection is found in the fact that the statute did not require any such particularity of statement with reference to the property of the deceased, or to the debts which he owed. It only required a representation of the general fact. The particularity desired to guide the Court was to be obtained at the hearing of the application. The answer to the second objection is, that the sufficiency of the proof upon which the Court took its action, is a matter open to consideration in a collateral [illegible]. It does not touch the question of jurisdiction. Similar questions were presented for the consideration of this Court in Guignon's lessee *vs.* Astor (2 How. 319); that case turned upon the validity of proceeding for the sale of real property of an intestate, under a statute almost identical in its provisions with the one under which the sale in the present case was made. And it was there held that the representation was sufficient to bring the power of the Court into action; that it was enough that there was something of record which showed the subject before the Court, and that the granting of the license was an adjudication upon all the facts necessary to give jurisdiction. That decision disposes of the particular objections stated to the sale in this case. The record of the subsequent license to the administrator to sell the same property, and its secured purchase by the defendant, was properly excluded. It did not show, or tend to show, fraud in the first sale or any collusion between the administrator and the purchaser. The proceeding may have originated in a desire to remove doubts suggested as to the regularity of the original sale, but whether this was so or not, the first sale not being set aside, its validity could not be impaired by the second. There is no force in the objection that the proceeds of sales made by the administrator of lands of the intestate amounted to over $10,000, instead of $8,000, the amount of his alleged debts remaining unpaid. The title of the purchaser could not be affected by the excess. That was a matter solely for the consideration of the Court on the return of the sales by the administrator. Judgment affirmed.

Removal of a Cause from a State Court to a United States Court after Judgment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Albert W. Patrie vs. Robert Murray et al.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a motion for a rule upon the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial District of this State, held at Catskill, Greene County, to make a return to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, on a writ of error to remove a judgment rendered in the said Supreme Court in favor of Patrie against Murray *et al.* The suit in which the judgment was rendered was brought to recover damages for assault and false imprisonment, in which a verdict was rendered for $6,000.

The principal ground of defence set up was that the arrest and imprisonment, which occurred between the 27th of August and 3d of September, 1862, took place under the order of the President of the United States.

The fourth section of the *habeas corpus* act, March 3, 1863, provides that any order of the President, &c., made during the rebellion, shall be a defence in all courts to any action, &c., pending or to be commenced for any arrest or imprisonment made or committed under such order, or under color of any law of Congress.

The fifth section provides for the removal of any such suit commenced in a State Court, to the Circuit Court of the United States, either before or after judgment. As respects the latter, the section declares, "it shall, also, be competent for either party, within six months after the rendition of a judgment in any such cause, by writ of error or other process, to remove the same to the Circuit Court of the United States of the district, in which such judgment shall have been rendered; and the said Circuit Court shall thereupon proceed to try, and determine the facts and the law in such action, in the same manner as if the same had been there originally commenced, the judgment in such case notwithstanding."

This provision of the 5th section, and, indeed, the whole of it as to the removal of causes, is a literal copy of the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1815, (3 U. Stat., p. 233.) The question of the removal of causes from the State to the Circuit Court of the United States was discussed very much in Martin *vs.* Hunter's lessee, (1 Wh. R., p. 346, 350,) and no doubt entertained but that it may take place after as well as before judgment. It was again commented upon in the case of Osborn *vs.* The Bank of the United States, (9 Wh. R., p. 821, 828,) and especially by Mr. Justice Johnson, in his dissenting opinion, (p. 884, 889.) Mr. Justice Johnson was inclined to the conclusion that Congress could not confer original jurisdiction upon the Circuit Court of the United States, either directly or by removal from State Courts, in cases "arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties," &c., inasmuch as the Federal Court must assume the jurisdiction upon the simple hypothesis that such question had arisen, and that until such question had actually arisen and was presented for decision, the case was exclusively cognizable in the State Court. This view led the learned Justice to maintain that the question could be brought properly before the Federal Court only under the 25th section of the Judiciary Act—as it could not be ascertained whether the case had actually arisen, till it was heard and decided. The Chief-Justice, who delivered the opinion of the Court, held that jurisdiction could be entertained when the question assumed such a form that the judicial power was capable of acting on it; that it then became a case, and that the judicial power extended to all cases arising under the Constitution, &c.

We admit, that the bringing of the suit in the Federal Court, and the averments in the declaration in conformity with the act of Congress conferring the jurisdiction, do not vest it necessarily or definitively in the Court. If it did, the argument of the learned counsel against this motion would be conclusive, namely, that the principle would draw within the Federal jurisdiction cases without limit at the election of the plaintiff. But the defendant may meet the question, whether or not it is a case arising under the Constitution, &c., by pleading, or on the trial, as we have endeavored to show in Denniston *et al.* *vs.* Draper, and thus confine the jurisdiction within the constitutional limit. So in the case of original jurisdiction by removal from the State Court. (See MS. opinion in above case.)

An objection is taken to the removal in this case on the ground of its violation of the 7th amendment of the Constitution, which is, that "no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law." Whether or not this amendment would deprive this Court of jurisdiction, we are not inclined to determine on this question. It is a question that may come up on the trial, and to be there ruled by the Court, and which ruling can be reviewed on error by the Supreme Court.

The question, also, whether the fourth section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, is constitutional, and, if so, whether it applies to this case, are questions that belong to the trial, and need not now be examined.

It was suggested by the counsel for both parties, on the argument, that, if the Court had any serious doubts upon the questions involved in this removal, the decision be reserved, and the cause heard before both the Judges, that the parties might have the benefit of a division of opinion, if such should be the result. Having come to the conclusion that the objections to the jurisdiction are properly available, on the trial, the suggestion is unimportant. (See Dennistoun *et al.* *vs.* Draper.)

Let the rule be entered by the clerk.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

James Gallagher was arrested on a charge of passing a counterfeit United States fifty-cent stamp on James Barnes, in payment for drinks. After being taken to the station-house eight other counterfeit fifty-cent stamps were found on his person. The examination was very brief and direct, and the Commissioner held the prisoner for trial.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday the business of the August term in the Court of General Sessions was fairly commenced. A Grand Jury was empanneled and a sufficient number of petit jurors were secured to go on with such cases as might be brought to trial.

The following is the list of Grand Jurors:

Jas. H. Pinckney, foreman,
George M. Wheeler,
John S. Martin,
John W. H. Aymar,
John M. Storey,
John D. Buckhout,
Charles Peck,
John M. Phillips,
James Kelly,
Anthony S. Snyder,
John Pyne,
John C. Calhoun,
John J. Townsend,
Edward J. Knapp,
John T. B. Maxwell,
James B. Raymond,
Hezekiah King,
Jonathan A. Frazer,
Arthur W. Gubaudon,
John A. Currier,
Samuel J. Montgomery
James Kearney.

The Recorder charged them very briefly on the usual points of law to be observed as their rule in passing upon the cases brought before them, and promised that the District-Attorney would be ready to give any assistance they might need by way of instruction on the law. They then retired, and in the course of the day disposed of thirty-two cases.

Bernard P. Sweeney pleaded guilty of petit larceny. On the morning of the 22d of July he broke into the dining saloon of Robert G. Gardner, No. 505 East Houston-street, and stole therefrom a coat, segars and tobacco, of the value of $25. He was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

John Riley, *alias* John Smith, pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having, on the 10th of June, broken into the store and dwelling of Albert Schaf, No. 223 West Sixteenth-street, and stolen property of the value of $135. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

John Reilly pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 21st of July he went into the store of Frederick Lockwood, No. 443 Sixth-avenue, asked to see some rings, and when shown some, he snatched three rings, of the value of $40, and ran away. He was found secreted in a lumber yard, and admitted the theft. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Ferdinand Gries pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He broke into the bird cage factory of John Maxheimer, No. 144 Grand-street, on the night of the 13th of July, and stole tools, &c., of the value of $56.

Henry Buskins pleaded guilty of obtaining goods by false pretenses. On the 24th of February he went to Zirrick Brunner, No. 47 Warren-street, and on presenting a forged certificate of character as a trustworthy tailor received four unmade coats which he never returned. He was sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Frank Stratton pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 15th of June he broke into the store of Simon Aub, No. 321 Broadway, and stole neckties, &c., to the value of $500. He was sentenced to State Prison for one year.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

Morris Jacobs pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree.

Mary Brugan pleaded guilty of the larceny of $900.

James Hoffmire, *alias* James Hines, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

George Williams, who was indicted for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny on the 24th of May, and who, being sick, was sent to the hospital on Blackwell's Island, escaped therefrom June 19, was rearrested, brought into Court yesterday, and was tried and acquitted.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED AND PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

John Moore pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny.

William J. M. Reid pleaded guilty of petit larceny.

John Persann pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny.

Thomas Lewis pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny.

Jane Connolly pleaded guilty of decoying a child away from Williamsburgh to the Five Points.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Carrie Malta—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Sarah Smith—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Russell—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Francis Rouch—Grand larceny; two cases.
The People *vs.* John Fitzsimons—Grand larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Maria Blank—Grand larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Joseph Johnson—Petty larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Michael Mahoney—Petty larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Eliza Wilson—Grand larceny from person.
The People *vs.* John Murphy—Grand larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Geo. Stevens, John Aaron—Grand larceny from person.
The People *vs.* John O'Brien—Burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* Francis Frank—Burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* Henry Du Lunge—Burglary, third degree.
The People *vs.* John Burns, Geo. Callahan—Attempt at burglary.
The People *vs.* Chas. Baker, Wm. Dunmore—Burglary and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jas. Fay, John Williams—Burglary and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Frank Blakly—Grand larceny.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE BOAT LAW.

William H. Cline, Robert Marsh, and Henry Cook were charged with having communication with steamship *Iowa*, while she lay in the stream. Officer John Fitzgerald, of the Harbor Police, testified to a violation of the law. Five men he said were in a rowboat; they rowed up to the steamboat, and one of the party in the boat spoke to the sailors, and the man that held communication with the sailors had forfeited his bail. The only words the officer heard spoken were, "Is my sister there?" When asked what they were doing there, the accused said they came to see some persons on board of the ship. That was the whole evidence in the case. Mr. Johnston, counsel for the defendants, moved a dismissal, on the ground, first, that the prosecution had not shown that the defendants were not owners or consignees of the ship that they had approached. Second, only one person was guilty of a misdemeanor, and to a misdemeanor there could be no accessory, any more than there could be for disorderly conduct. For instance, two drunken men walking arm in arm, if one should think proper to kick over an ash-barrel, would it be proper to hold the man for trial that happened unfortunately to have hold of the arm of the inebriate. So in this case. A boat had been hired, nobody knew who rowed it, or held the helm; they got near the vessel; one of the persons in the small boat spoke, and for the foolish act of one all were arrested. Counsel held if the law was violated it was done by but one. For instance, a man with more than ordinary lungs might hold communication with a vessel in the stream, and if he could hold communication, those in his vicinity might be arrested. The third point made by counsel was that the intention of the enacted law should be considered. The intent was everything; it constituted the crime. In Italy at one time there was a law that made it a criminal offence to draw blood on the street. One day a man fell down in an apoplectic fit, and a physician came along and bled him to save his life. He was immediately arrested, tried and made to suffer for the violation of this law. In Italy the law had been passed against blood-letting in the streets, on account of duelling. This law was to prevent junkmen, kidnappers and others from boarding vessels, so that crime and disease should not be spread.

Judge Kelly—If either of the prisoners are the owners or consignees they can easily prove themselves such.

Mr. Johnston—Taking that view of the case, they are not presumed to be traveling forever with their books.

Mr. Hutchings held that it was not the duty of the prosecution to prove a negative; that is, if a man was found in a small boat alongside of a ship, talking to the passengers, it was the duty of the defendant to show that he was consignee or owner; while Mr. Johnston held that to convict it was the duty of the prosecution to show that. The District-Attorney held the crime was complete by going alongside of the vessel. In this case the matter assumes a serious aspect. Five men hire a boat; they row about the bay, get up to the ship; one of them has a sister, and he throws something up to her, an orange or apple, and asks how she is. The others in the boat are only guilty of being in the boat near the ship. The four other occupants of the boat did not speak. The Court held that that did not make any difference, they were in the boat, the boat was alongside of the ship, and one of them had violated the law by holding intercourse with the passengers; that being the case, all were guilty, in the opinion of the Court, and fined $100 each.

A SIMILAR CASE.

William Gibson and John Geoghan were charged by the same officer, John Fitzgerald, with the same offence. The officer read his testimony from his minutes, and Capt. HARTT when he went on the stand, testified that the accused loitered around the bark. When he was asked to tell what they did, he said they were evidently holding intercourse with the bark; they had stopped rowing. The men in the boat looked at the men in the ship, and the men in the ship looked at the men in the boat. The Captain said he couldn't say that they talked, but he believed that they did; they were close by the ship. The defendants were found guilty and fined $100 each.

ENTIRELY WRONG.

Mary Ann Kennedy was charged with the larceny of a kettle worth $1. She was so filthy and so full of vermin that the matron of the prison reported her filthy condition, and she was kept outside of the Court-room till the opening of the Court. When the case was called no complainant appeared, and she was ordered out of Court. In such a miserable case as this it would seem to have been serving the woman and the community by committing her long enough to the workhouse to be thoroughly cleansed and made healthy, before being, as in this case, set adrift on the community. She was actually the impersonation of the plague. On leaving Court everybody made way for her, police as well as spectators.

STRANGE LEGERDEMAIN.

Max Ismer, a very respectable looking man, well dressed, and very cool considering the position in which he stood, was charged with stealing $8. Complainant said: Prisoner put his hand in my *left* vest pocket, and when I felt him I accused him and told him to give it back, and he said he hadn't it. I collared him and he put his arm about my neck, and the next thing I found my money in my right vest pocket. On the cross-examination of the witness he said he did not know anything of his own knowledge, but unfortunately those that did see the robbery were not present, and the witness that saw the money put back in another pocket was also absent. It was a very strange thing for a man to be able to put his arm around a man's neck and in doing so insert the stolen money in another vest pocket. Witness said all this was done, but the witnesses who could swear to these facts had not been subpoenaed, and complainant only swore to information and belief. The result was an acquittal.

ARRESTED TO GET INFORMATION.

Thomas Cooney was the victim of circumstances. He went with four others into the liquor-store of James Blair, where they had drinks. Two went out of the store, and one of the three said to the other that he couldn't hit a hay-stack with his glass if it was on the other side of the bar. Another said: "Go in and let the looking glass have it." They then turned on the subject of Bull Run, and complainant, who was waiting on them, was asked to join in a drink. He concluded to take soda, and while opening it he was hit with a tumbler on the head by a man named Kisshum. The whole party fled, but Cooney being the last in the retreat was captured and held to bail only as counsel to make him reveal where this man Kisshum could be found. A verdict of acquittal was rendered.

BANK THIEF.

Charles Hastings pleaded guilty to stealing a tin box worth $1. The complainant Mr. David Tom said the box might have had $1,000,000 in it, and as in this case it had nothing. The prisoner sneaked into the office of Mr. Tom, opened the safe and secured this box, as he supposed as valuable Lord bonds, when he was caught. On his plea of youth he was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 7, 1866.

$1,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'62.		100	West. U. Tel.	56⅞
	Small	108¾	500	do	56½
7,500	do	108⅞	100	Central Coal	49
20,000	do	109	100	Pacific M. S.Co	225
10,000	do....2d call	109	5	N. Y. Cen.	104⅝
318,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65	106⅛	100	do....2d call.s15	104⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅝	1000	Erie R.	68
5,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser. Sm'l	104⅞	100	do....s10	68
2,000	do....2d Ser.	104⅞	100	do....2d call	67⅞
1,500	do.3d S..Sm'll	104⅞	100	Erie R. P.	74⅞
4,000	do	104⅞	200	Reading R.	111½
30,000	do	104⅞	200	do....b30	111⅝
2,000	N. Car. New Bs.	62⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	110
1,000	do	62⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I	84½
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St.J. Issue	80	400	do	84⅜
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	95	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-C.	69¼	100	do	121½
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	68	200	Clev. & Pitts	87½
10,000	O. & M. Cer	30	700	do	87⅛
30,000	do	29⅞	70	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	111½
60,000	do....b60	29⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	36¾
25,000	do	29½	600	do	36½
4,000	Erie 2d M. '79	102	100	do....2d call	36⅜
3,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	101	100	Chic. & W.N.Pref.	67⅝
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	101	100	do	67½
6,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	95	100	Clev. & Tol	116
3,000	M.&P.duC.1stM.	100	1600	Chic. & R. I. R	105½
1,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	78¾	200	do	105⅝
5,000	Tol.&W.1stM.Ex	90	100	do....b10	105¾
5,000	To.&W.2dM	78	200	do	105⅜
1,000	P.,F.W.&C.1st	102	700	do	105¼
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.3d.	86½	30	do	104⅝
1,000	Cl.& Pitts.4th M.	76	800	do....2d call	105⅜
5,000	Peninsula 1st M.	85	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	39⅞
100	Cum. Coal. P.	46⅞	200	do	39⅝
300	do	47	50	New-Jersey R.	130
300	Boston W. P.	31½	40	N. J. Cen.	120
200	do	31¼	200	P., F. W. & C.	103¾
100	do....s60	31	100	do....b30	103⅞
			200	do....2d call	103⅜
			10	M.&P.D.C.2d P.	92½
			100	Chi. & Alt. R.	109

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$8,500	U. S. 5s, '81.C.	109¾	200	Pac. M. S. Co.	225
500	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Ser.	104⅞	400	Reading R.	111
4,000	do....2d Ser	104⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	84
3,500	do....Small	104⅞	100	Chi. & N. W	36
100	West. U. Tel	56⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol.	116
100	do	56½	500	Chic. & R. I.	105½
100	Cum. Coal P.	46¾	200	P., F. W. & C.	103⅝
200	Boston W. P.	31	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71
100	Quick. Min. Co.	49	100	Chic. & Alt.	109

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$15,000	U.S.6s,5-20sC.'62	109	1100	Erie Railroad	68¼
1,500	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	106⅜	300	N. Y. Central	104⅝
10,000	do	106⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.	120¾
200,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '65	106⅜	100	do	121
14,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	104⅞	100	Reading R.	111½
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer	29⅞	100	Mich. Cen	110
100	Cum. Coal P.	47	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	84½
200	Quicksilver	49⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts R.	87⅝
200	Mar. Min.	11	300	Chi. & N. W.	36⅝
300	Mar. Pref	26½	200	do	36½
100	West. U.Tel	56⅞	100	Chi. & N.W. P.	67⅝
200	do	56⅞	100	Chic. & R. I	105⅞
300	Bos. Water P.	30⅞	400	do	106⅛
100	do....b60	31	800	Tol., Wab. & W.	40
300	do....b30	31	100	do	39⅞
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	225	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	103⅞
			400	do	103⅞
			80	do	103⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	29⅞	800	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
10,000	do....s3	29⅞	1200	do....b3	87¼
200	West. U. Tel.	56⅞	300	do....s3	87⅛
100	do....s10	56⅞	200	do....b10	87⅞
300	Erie R. c	67⅞	500	do....b3	87⅝
100	do....b15	67⅞	500	Clev. & Tol.	115⅝
200	do....s3	67⅞	500	Chic. & N. W	36
200	M. S. & N. I.	84⅛	400	do....s3	36
100	do....b3	83⅞	200	do....b10	36⅜
100	do....b30	84	100	do	36
100	do....s4	83⅞	200	do....s3	36⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R. ....x-d.	121⅞	400	do	36
100	do....b3	121⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅞
400	Chic. & R. I.	105⅞	200	P.,Ft.W.&C.x-d.	103⅞
300	do	105	100	Mar. & C. 1st P. b30	43
200	do....s3	105	100	do	42⅞
300	do....b3	105⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. x-d. s3	121⅞
300	Boston W. P.	31	600	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
100	Cum. Coal.	46⅞	1200	do	[illegible]
200	Mariposa Pref....b3	26⅞	300	do....c	[illegible]
200	West. U. Tel. s3	56⅞	100	do....b60	[illegible]
500	do	[illegible]	100	do....s3	[illegible]
100	do....b5	56⅞	400	Chi. & R. I.	105⅞
100	N. Y. Central. x-d	104	400	do	[illegible]
100	do	104⅛	100	do....b15	[illegible]
200	do....s3	104⅛	100	do....b3	105⅞
600	Erie R.	67⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	do....b10	68	100	do....s15	36⅜
200	do....s3	67⅞	100	do	[illegible]
500	Reading R. x-d.	111	200	Chic. & N.W. P. ..s3	67⅝
200	do....b15	111⅛	100	do	[illegible]
200	do....s3	111	200	do....b20	[illegible]
100	Mich. S. & N. I. s3	84	100	do....b3	[illegible]
100	P.,Ft.W.&C x-d.	103⅞	100	Mar. & C.1st Pr. .s15	42⅞
100	do....s3	103⅞	100	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	30	600	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅞
800	Boston W. P.	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
500	do....b10	31	100	Cleve. & Tol.	116
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
100	Quick. Min.	[illegible]	100	do....b3	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel. b30	[illegible]	100	do....b15	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
200	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	New-York Cen. x-d	104⅝	100	do	[illegible]
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	do....b3	[illegible]
100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	do	84⅞	100	[illegible]	103⅞
200	do	84⅞	100	Mar. & Cin.1st Pf.	43
200	do....b15	84⅞	100	do....s15	42⅞
200	Catawissa R.	29⅞	100	Mar. & C. 2d P. b10	21

TUESDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The market for Foreign Exchange for transmission by the *Scotia* to-morrow is very irregular both in rates and demand. There was a fair amount of buying at the cheapest rates, on the basis of 107¼, 60 days, and 108¾@109 short sight on London. The standard Bankers were asking ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. above these figures, but their sales were not important in amount. Gold for cash delivery was made scarce by the operations of the Gold Room, and a consideration of one-sixteenth to one-eighth ₱ cent. a day was paid for its use. When this is the case with Gold, the effect on Exchange is to postpone purchases with Gold. The sales of Gold to-day were at 147⅝@147¾ ₱ cent. There is a large *Bull* interest in the Gold Room, concentrated in three or four hands, but no general encouragement to support it in the absence of all export demand and the actual presence of a free supply of Exchange at cheap figures. The chances for the remainder of the month of August are against any considerable advance in the Gold Room, though on the other hand we discover no immediate reason for a sufficient decline to justify heavy short sales. The range of 145@150 ₱ cent. will probably cover the fluctuations of the month either way. We do not volunteer this opinion, but venture to give it in reply to numerous private and earnest inquiries made of us in reference to the prospects of the market for some weeks to come. The demand to pay Customs will continue at the rate of about $400,000 per day. There will be no disbursements from the Treasury for Gold interest this month, and only two and a half millions out of the New-York office in September. In reference to the Treasury entering the market as a seller, we know nothing at present. Judging from the precedent of last Summer and Fall, we should say that the Secretary will not suffer the daily Custom House demand, of itself, to materially advance the price without disposing, in a quiet way, of something like his current surplus receipts.

The demand for Government Gold-bearing Stocks already begins to feel the favorable effect of the Public Debt Statement, with its reduction of $37,000,000 in sixty days and $124,000,000 for the twelve months ending 1st August. The Exchange Board and Wall-street purchases to-day were very large, and at advancing prices. The old 5-20s brought 109, and the new of 1865 106⅜ ₱ cent. Other descriptions sympathized with this movement. The 6 ₱ cents of 1881 are but sparingly offered, at 109¾ ₱ cent., and but few 10-40s appear on the market pending the next Gold Coupon, which falls due on 1st September.

At the Stock Exchange, the turn from yesterday on the Railway list was decidedly upward. The strong movement in Chicago and Rock Island shares then noticed was accelerated by large orders to buy to-day, proceeding in good part, it is intimated, from the Western Managers of the Road. They have just had the Mississippi and Missouri Line, west of Rock Island, confirmed to them by final decree of the Courts in Iowa, and are also assured of the largest grain harvest throughout the old and new lines in Illinois and Iowa which they have known for many years. The October half-yearly Dividend on the enlarged Stock will be 5 ₱ cent., with the present prospect of a handsome surplus to be carried over to the next April statement. Purchases were made this afternoon as high as 106@106⅛@106¼ ₱ cent. The Fort Wayne, Northwest Preferred, Chicago and Alton, Pittsburg and Michigan Southern were also firm. Hudson, Erie and New-York Central among the New-York Railways, and Reading of the Coal Roads, were higher than yesterday, with an active demand for Erie and Reading.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. Some further heavy sales of U. S. 5-20s of 1865 were made at 106⅜ ₱ cent., and the last sales of the 1862s were at 109 ₱ cent. Bills on London continued cheap for the *Scotia's* mail. Sales of 60 days at 107⅛@107¼@107⅜ ₱ cent., and of short sight from 108⅝ to 108¾ ₱ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅛	99⅛	N. West Pref	67⅛	68
U. S. 5-20s	109	109	Rock Island	104⅝	106⅜
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104⅞	Fort Wayne	103⅝	103⅞
N. Y. Central	104⅝	104⅞	Cumb'land Coal	47	47
Erie	67⅞	68⅛	Quicksilver	49⅞	49
Hudson	121⅞	121	W. U. Telegraph	56⅞	57
Reading	111	112	Mariposa Pref	26⅞	26½
Mich. Southern	84	84⅝	Canton	52½	53
Illinois Central	121⅛	121⅞	Ohio Certificates	29⅞	30
Pittsburgh	86⅞	88	American Gold	147⅛	148
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107⅛	107⅛
Northwest	35⅞	36⅜			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	132	Irving	100
Merchants'	111½	Metropolitan	121
Mechanics'	115	People's	118
Union	116	Shoe and Leather	110
America	130	Corn Exchange	118
Phenix	100	Continental	99½
Tradesmen's	141	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Commonwealth	108
Seventh Ward	106½	New-York County	150
Commerce	111	Imp'rs. & Traders	110
Ocean	102	Park	145½
American Exchange	112	Central National	109
Pacific	160	Fourth National	103½
Bank of N. America	105	Ninth National	111½
Hanover	108	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	87½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	78
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Gal. & Chi. Ex	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100½
Buff..N.Y & E.1stM.'77	91	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	101	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	97	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M.'69-'72	101	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	95
Harlem conv Mtg&S.F.	97	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch. 3d M.	86½
Harlem 3d mort '68	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s. '82	109	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	90
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1stM.	60
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	98
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	95	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	105	Chi. & Al. income	89
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Peninsula R. R. bonds	83
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	78¾	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	85
Lack. & West'n Bds.	98	McGregor West. 1st M.	64

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,296,244 88; including for Customs, $405,000; Gold Notes, $100,000. Payments, $803,232 34. Balance, $83,931,535 88.

The following Railway traffic for the month of July has been reported:

	July, 1866.	July, 1865.
Northwest	$776,990	$772,736
Chicago and Alton	326,870	335,985
Michigan Central	324,986	329,105
Michigan Southern	338,499	309,083
Rock Island	224,112	232,287

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, announces that the Circuit Court of the United States for Iowa confirmed yesterday the sale of the Mississippi and Missouri Railway, made in pursuance of the decree of the 9th of July last.

Both letters and telegrams continue to represent the Western harvest of small Grain, and especially Wheat, as almost uniformly the best for several years past. The growing crop of Indian Corn is also looking unusually well.

The week's exports from this point of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $2,959,505. Included in the exports have been 2,855 bales Cotton, of which 2,395 bales were shipped to Liverpool.

Internal Revenue Decisions—Licenses and Special Taxes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1866.

Attention is hereby called to the changes made in the internal revenue laws relating to licenses, by the act of July 13, 1866, which act goes into effect, so far as special taxes provided for in said act are concerned, on the 1st of August, 1866.

Licenses are abolished, and a "special tax" is substituted therefor.

By the provision of section 30, it becomes the duty of assessors to reassess any person, firm, or company holding licenses, for any excess of the special tax substituted therefor, over the license tax which has been paid, from the 1st day of August, 1866, ratably, up to the 1st day of May, 1867.

Under these provisions, persons having a license as wholesale dealers in liquor, brewers, distillers and proprietors of gift enterprises, will be liable to reassessment from the 1st day of August, 1866. Every wholesale dealer in liquors, for instance, who has paid out $50 for his license, will be immediately liable to reassessment for the nine months ending May 1, 1867, the amount of reassessment being $37 50.

A special tax is to be assessed from the same date against distillers of burning fluid and camphene, grinders of coffee and spices, and peddlers of liquors. Peddlers traveling by public conveyances are classed as peddlers of the Fourth Class. Persons whose business it is to manufacture cigars, snuff or tobacco in any form should be immediately assessed a special tax as tobacconists, without reference to the amount of the products; but where such persons now hold license as manufacturers they will not be subject to the special tax until the expiration of their present licenses as manufacturers, unless they are engaged at the same time in the manufacture of other articles, in such manner as to be liable to special tax, both as manufacturers and as tobacconists. But no special tax is imposed upon journeymen employed in a cigar manufactory.

Persons now licensed as tobacconists should be assessed a special tax as wholesale dealers when their sales exceed $25,000.

Any person who is engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds, or who puts up for sale in packages, with his name or trade-mark thereon, any articles or compounds, is liable, under the new law, to special tax as a manufacturer.

Producers of ornamental and fruit trees and charcoal, selling the same at wholesale, by themselves or authorized agents, at places other than the place of production, are exempt from special tax in respect thereof.

All boats, barges and flats not used for carrying passengers, not propelled by steam or sails, which are floated or towed by tugboats or horses, and used exclusively for carrying coal, oil, minerals or agricultural products to market, will be assessable under the new law with an annual special tax, from and after the expiration of the time covered by their present enrolment fees and tonnage duties, in lieu of such fees and duties. Such boats of a capacity exceeding 25 tons and not exceeding 100 tons will be subject to a special tax of $5, and when exceeding 100 tons, to a special tax of $10, said tax to be assessed and collected as other special taxes provided for in the act. The above special tax on boats, barges and flats does not, however, affect the liability of the proprietors to special tax as express carriers or agents, when doing business as described in paragraph 50 of section 79 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866.

Wholesale dealers are required, as soon as the amount of their sales within the year exceed $50,000, to make monthly return of sales to the assistant assessor, and pay the tax on sales monthly, as other monthly taxes are paid; and in estimating the amount of sales, any sales made by or through another wholesale dealer, need not again be estimated and included as sold by the party for whom the sale was made. Wholesale dealers, now holding license, based on a certain amount of sales, will be liable to make monthly returns of sales as soon as their sales exceed the amount named in the license; wholesale dealers in liquors, as soon as their sales shall reach an amount which is less than the basis of their license by the sum of $37,500.

The bond required of lottery dealers is further conditioned, by the new law, that the dealer will pay the tax imposed by law on the gross receipts of his sales, and the managers of any lottery, now or hereafter existing, can give the bond required.

Cattle brokers should be assessed on the excess of sales over $10,000 in the same manner as of wholesale dealers.

Under the new law, "every person (other than one having paid the special tax as a commercial broker, or cattle broker, or wholesale dealer, or retail dealer, or peddlar;) whose occupation is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and whose annual sales do not exceed $10,000, is to be regarded a produce broker."

The payment of a special tax of a hotel-keeper permits the person so keeping a hotel, &c., to furnish the necessary food for the animals of travelers or sojourners, without the payment of an additional special tax as a livery-stable keeper.

Lawyers, who have paid a special tax as such, are exempted under paragraph 25 from paying this special tax as real estate agents.

If the annual receipt of an insurance agent shall not exceed $100, a special tax of $5 only is imposed under the new law; and the paragraph relative to insurance brokers is omitted. No special tax is imposed by the new law for selling tickets or contracts of insurance against injury to persons while traveling.

Apothecaries, who have paid the special tax as such, are not required by the new law to pay the tax as retail dealers in liquor, in consequence of selling or of dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions the wines and spirits officinal in the United States or other national pharmacopoeias, in quantities not exceeding half a pint of either at one time, nor exceeding in aggregate cost value the sum of $300 per annum.

No special tax is required of a common carrier by the new law, where the gross receipts do not exceed the sum of $1,000 per annum. Draymen and teamsters owning only one dray or team will not be liable to this tax.

By proviso to section 47 of the act of July 13, 1866, brewers are exempted from special tax as wholesale dealers, when selling at wholesale, even at a place other than their breweries, malt liquors manufactured by them.

Manual-labor schools and colleges are exempt from special tax, as manufacturers, where the proceeds of the labor of such institutions are applied exclusively to the support and maintenance of such institutions, (section 18.)

There is no provision in the new law for refunding license taxes where they exceed the special taxes provided for by said law in respect to the same business.

No person doing a business requiring payment of special tax under the new law should be assessed therefor if he now holds a license covering a business of the same nature, unless the special tax provided for exceeds the license tax, in which case the difference of tax should be assessed immediately.

Receipts for special taxes will be furnished from this office. No more licenses will be furnished. With slight alteration, receipts for special taxes may be used as receipts for license taxes assessed under former laws.

E. A. ROLLINS.

The Special Income Tax Due from Soldiers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1866.

The following joint resolution of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, is printed for the information and guidance of officers of Internal Revenue. Assessors and Collectors will accordingly take notice that said special income tax of five per cent. imposed by the joint resolution of July 4, 1864, is not to be further enforced against officers and soldiers in the service of the United States who have been honorably discharged therefrom.

In all cases where said tax has been assessed against officers or soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the service, and the same still remains unpaid, Collectors will present the same to this office, in the proper manner, for abatement.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 79.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to prevent the further enforcement of the joint resolution (No. 77), approved July 4, 1864, against officers and soldiers of the United States who have been honorably discharged, so as to relieve them from the further payment of the special five per cent. income tax imposed thereby.

WHEREAS, by the resolution (No. 77) of Congress, approved July 4, 1864 a special income tax of five per cent. on all incomes exceeding $600 be assessed and collected, and was enforced generally upon all citizens accessible to the revenue officers, but was not enforced against all our soldiers in the field, in the active service of the country; and whereas, since the surrender of the insurrectionary armies and the disbanding and return of the Federal soldiers to their homes, said tax is being, with manifest hardship, assessed and collected of them in many parts of the country; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said special tax, so imposed, shall not be further enforced against said officers or soldiers lately in the service of the United States, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and that the Secretary of the Treasury direct the proper observance of the resolution by all revenue officers.

Approved July 28, 1866.

The above resolution does not confer any authority for refunding the tax imposed by the joint reslution of July 4, 1864, which has already been paid, nor does it relate in any way to the tax required to be deducted and withheld by Paymasters and disbursing officers.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

President and Directors of the Mariposa Company:

☞ GENTLEMEN: IN OBEDIENCE TO INSTRUCTIONS received from the Executive Committee of the Mariposa Company, I left this City on the 21st of March last, and arrived at the estate on the 13th of April following. During my stay, which was in all about 2¼ months, I spent my time in visiting and examining the mines and mills belonging to the Company, and in posting myself up as to the financial condition and the past and present management of the property.

Having but just returned I am able to give you but a brief report, so I will confine myself to a general statement of the present condition and the past working of the mines, simply to show you that the "Mariposa Estate" is an extremely valuable property, and capable of being made to yield, under wise and economical management, sufficient of the "precious metal" to enrich your Company, and to warrant you in immediately appropriating funds for the further development of its vast resources.

My first duty upon arriving on the property was to visit the mines that were opened and being worked. The "Mariposa mine" at the southern end of the grant was the first visited. This mine has been extensively worked during the past three years, and has yielded a large amount of ore; but it is now in that condition that it can no longer be made to pay a profit until more funds are expended in "dead work." About $20,000, it is estimated, will bring up this mine to a paying condition. I have the assurance of some of the best quartz experts in California that this is as yet a virgin vein, and, judging from the fact that it can be traced for miles by its outcropping, I consider this an undoubted fact.

The old "Princeton mine," that has been worked for the past eight years, and has yielded its millions, has a fruitful future. In every instance where shafts have been sunk immense quantities of pay rock have been taken out, and a large profit realized upon the outlay. It has recently been commenced, and is at present being worked on the southeast slope, and the rock from this portion of the vein yields about $8 and $10 per ton, at an expense of $3 25. The vein has been surveyed for three miles in a southeasterly direction, and there is not a particle of reason to doubt but that this undeveloped portion of the mine, on sinking down on the vein, will yield as rich and as large a supply of ore to the foot as the part already worked out; the character of the outcropping is the same, and the vein is apparently as true as nature ever formed. The average yield of this rock from this mine for 22 months was $22 [illegible] per ton. With a fair outlay of money the product can be brought up to its former average. The "Pine Tree and Josephine mines," at the north end of the grant, are the best developed mines on the estate; sufficient pay rock can be produced without any additional outlay to furnish the Benton Mills, containing 64 stamps, for months to come. By running another tunnel about 1,500 feet under the present level, a plan that has often been proposed to you and strongly urged, you will develop a mine that will be equaled by none in the country. The present working level is some 300 feet below the surface; above the level rock has yielded from $8 to $15; the floor of the tunnel is composed of rock paying from $20 to $30 per ton, and the vein here is from 8 to 10 feet wide; this proves that the ore increases in value as you go down, and is a strong argument in favor of running the lower tunnel. The foregoing facts are derived from the result of close observation and from information given me by practical miners who have lived upon the estate for years, and are perfectly familiar with all its workings.

Beside the four great mines above mentioned, there are a number that have been opened and worked in a small way; these can be made to pay handsomely with the aid of capital.

There are 150 stamps in good working order upon the estate, capable of crushing 250 tons of rock per day; the mills are all furnished with machinery for the saving of gold, but still the gold is not saved. A fortune is lost every year, not only here, but it is the case of many other mines in the State, owing to imperfect machinery. During my visit, a new process of crushing and amalgamating was introduced at the Benton Mills, and the test, made under my personal observation, shows that this machinery has an immense advantage over the old process of gold saving.

The rock is crushed dry by the run of rollers instead of stamps, and it is ground into impalpable powder, in drums containing chilled musket balls; superheated steam is introduced into the amalgamator, and by this means the gold is entirely separated from sulphurets and mineral oils, so that it readily amalgamates with the mercury. The copper-shelling pan, for collecting the metal used with this machinery, is a complete affair, and so arranged that it is impossible for any of the gold to escape. The test made, as mentioned above, was of rock from the "Pine Tree," made and yielded 71 per cent. more than by the stamps and battery process. Afterward a quantity of rock from the "Josephine," a mine that had been condemned on account of the inability of the machinery at Benton Mills to save enough ore to pay running expenses, was put through this process, and yielded $28 per ton. These are trustworthy facts and figures, and the expectations of Messrs. Hall & Brumagin, the gentlemen who put up and worked the machinery, were more than realized. From what I have witnessed, I have no hesitation in recommending the introduction of this new machinery, generally upon the estate and particularly at the Benton Mills, where the ore that is worked contains so much float gold and sulphurets. The cost for material and erecting mill will not exceed, I judge, $6,600 for each set of machinery to work nine (9) tons per day, and the running expenses will be from ½ to ¼ less than by the present process.

The tailings at the different mills upon the grant amount, at a fair estimate, to 100,000 tons; they have heretofore been considered of too little value to attempt to work them with hope of a profit, but tests made during my visit show that a grand mistake has been made, and these neglected sands can be worked at a very small expense and produce a larger yield than the present average of the rock from the mines. Thirteen tons of the tailings from the Bear Valley Mill ground, in Knox steam bottom pans, with the introduction of certain chemicals unknown to me, yielded $15 25 per ton. Since I left, I have been informed that the yield has increased to $18 per ton. The Princeton tailings, by a test made by Hall & Brumagin, in their machinery, gave $10 per ton. According to these figures, you have in sight over $1,000,000 that can be realized at a cost of less than one-half that amount.

To furnish you with a complete statement of the financial condition of the property, and the plans that have suggested themselves to me for a more economical management, requires me to enter into minute details to be understood, therefore I shall make them subjects for a future report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. T. BOURNE.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 8,611 bbls. Flour, 1,807 bbls. and 150 bags Corn Meal, 3,715 bushels Wheat, 170,038 bushels Corn, 122,538 bushels Oats, 15 bbls. Pork, 88 pkgs. Cut Meats, and 75 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet and unsettled. Pots, $8 25@$8 37½; Pearls, $15@$15 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at 39c.@41c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are inactive and heavy in price.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at unchanged prices. We quote: Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 4,025 bags; sales of do. 26,727 bags; the latter including, according to Messrs. SCOTT & SONS, "4,600, balance per *Capriccio*, at 13¼c.; 3,542 per *Anna*, at 13½c.; 2,238 balance per *E. Thompson*, at 13¾c.; 5,324 per *Herzog Ernst*, at 14¼c.; 604 per *Campanero*, at 9⅞c. @10c., 619 per *Campanero*, at 13¾c.; 2,228 per steamer *South America*, at 11½c.@13½c.; 487 per steamer *North America*, at 11½c.; 514 balance per *Paulus*, at 10c.; 5,000 per *Minna*, p. n. t., and 1,321 per *Ide*, at 12¾c. The market closes quiet but firm at our previous quotations." The stock of Coffee on hand to-day is 137,399 bags, including of Rio and Santos 79,268 bags, of Java, Government bags, 2,520; of Ceylon 21,386 bags, of Maracaibo 7,894 bags, of Laguayra 20,902 bags, of St. Domingo 650 bags, and of other descriptions 4,879 bags.

Stock of Rio.

Baltimore, bags	7,700
Philadelphia, bags	4,000
New-York, bags	79,268
Total, bags	90,968

COTTON—Is in limited request and tending downward. Middlings, 35c.@37c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,300 bales, against receipts of 1,451 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Aug. 1	6,903
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	419,444
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	848,254
Exports, week ending to-day	2,855
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	468,721

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 23c.; Broadway, 21c.; Bedford, 16c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 36c.; Amoskeag A, 32½c.; Portsmouth, 12c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; Hamilton, 19c.; Wamsutta, 15½c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35. Magic Ruffles, No. 3, $7 25; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50; Home made, No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 56. Rubber Cravats—No. 3, figured, ½-inch, $5 25; ¾-inch, $5 75; 1-inch, $6 25; No. 4, figured, ½-inch, $6; ¾-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c.

FEATHERS—Have been plenty and inactive, at from 15c.@85c. for inferior to choice, ₱ lb.

FISH—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds at buoyant prices, including Dry Cod, at $6 50@$8 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $19@$22 50; new do. at $24 50@$25; No. 2 at $15@$18; and new do. at $18 50@$19 50; No. 3 at $14@$14 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 57½c.@60c. for scaled, and 45c.@47½c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLAX—Is quiet at irregular figures.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in rather more demand, at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased, but at generally lower prices. Sales since our last, 8,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$7 30; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 50@$9 50, chiefly at $6 60@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $7 90 @$9 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$7 30
Extra State	6 50	@ 9 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 90	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 55	@12 50
Extra Genesee	9 60	@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25	@14 25

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last 980 bbls. in lots, at $9 25@$10 75 for poor to good, and $10 80@$15 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and nominal, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 25@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues very quiet, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 80 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 450 bbls.

FRUIT—All kinds have been moderately dealt in at former rates.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in rather more request, and held with firmness.

HEMP—The principal inquiry has been for Manila, at 10½c.@10¾c. gold ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and depressed. Sales, 6,500 bushels, including White Michigan, at $2 25@$2 50; New Amber State at $2 75; and Amber Delaware at $2 70@$2 80 ₱ bush. Corn has been more active, closing more firmly. The purchases have been largely for home use and on speculative account, and only moderately for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 304,000 bushels at 76c.@78½c. for unsound, 79c.@80c., chiefly at 79½c., for sound mixed Western, 92c. for round Yellow, and $1 08 for White Western ₱ bushel. Oats continue quiet, at drooping prices. We quote new Chicago at 39c.@43c.; Milwaukee at 43c.@47c.; Iowa at 50c. @55c.; Jersey at 58c.@60c.; State at 60c.@63c., and Delaware at 55c., ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is plenty and heavy with sales of 11,000 bushels Western at 75c.@87c., and 800 bushels Canadian at $1 10, ₱ bushel. The fortnight's business in Breadstuffs Mr. EDWARD BILL sums up as follows: "The market for Flour during the fortnight past has been irregular, and, although tolerably active, yet the tendency has been downward. Fresh-ground State and the sound brands of Western are held with more firmness. As yet the supply of New is light, and the quality is in fair demand for family use. The shipments to England the last two weeks have been 2,730 bbls.—our present ruling prices are too high for any extended business to that quarter. The continued favorable accounts from the West of the appearance and quality of the crop of new, and the peace news from Europe, give a dull and heavy aspect to the Wheat market. There is a light stock here and very limited arrivals, so that the article is not forced and prices are fairly maintained. The sales are still confined to the daily wants of the millers. A limited supply of new from the South is arriving in small lots, and the quality being good finds ready buyers. The California crop of this year is large, and extensive shipments have been and are still making to Liverpool at the high rate of £3 10s. freight. Rye is quiet and lower. Indian Corn has been in abundant supply, and with a decline in gold and less favorable accounts from England prices have given way a few cents. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 2,730 bbls. Flour, 15,063 bush. Wheat, 1,354,239 bush. Corn, 32,350 bush. Oats, 8,056 bush. Peas, 7,916 bush. Barley. To South America, 15,975 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,630 bush. Wheat, 11,836 bush. Corn, 625 bush. Peas. To all other ports, 25,260 bbls. Flour, 4,011 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,057 bush. Corn, 1,359 bush. Oats, 640 bush. Peas—making a total to all ports of 43,965 bbls. Flour, 4,511 bbls. Corn Meal, 17,702 bush. Wheat, 1,373,130 bush. Corn, 34,330 bush. Oats, 9,321 bush. Peas, and 7,916 bush. Barley."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York,	Aug. 3, 1866	102,250	1,152,042	11,0[illegible]
New-Orleans,	July 27, 1866	479	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia,	Aug. 2, 1866	6,107	10,890	[illegible]
Baltimore,	July 27, 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston,	Aug. 3, 1866	1,179	[illegible]	[illegible]
California and other ports,	July 31, 1866	22,725	121,381	17,710
Total		132,982	1,284,302	12,762,221
To about same period, 1865		161,735	[illegible]	779,048
To about same period, 1864		1,113,822	14,889,600	331,118
To about same period, 1863		1,404,291	21,304,160	[illegible]

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
From New-York to Aug. 3, 1866	3,159	245,651	68,111	34,62
From other ports, to latest dates	1,126	—	—	7,17
Total	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,80
To about same period, 1865	23,150	76,9	105,887	11,48
To about same period, 1864	91,614	12,965	293,959	13,36
To about same period, 1863	184,043	380,936	2,029,147	68,95

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water at Albany, from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of July in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.	1866. May 1.
Flour, bbls	343,400	282,500	108,300
Wheat, bushels	7,164,200	2,958,900	1,372,000
Corn, bushels	2,537,800	3,505,900	8,939,400
Barley, bushels	142,100	159,500	105,800
Oats, bushels	3,128,400	4,386,800	3,679,900
Rye, bushels	64,500	177,700	410,600
Malt	—	249,000	103,700
Beef, bbls	5,400	7,190	100
Pork, bbls	47,400	14,050	7
Bacon, lbs	559,300	1,231,900	
Butter, lbs	24,000	49,100	39,600
Lard, lbs	1,203,000	1,745,500	56,900
Cheese, lbs	46,000	824,500	126,600
Wool	23,200	151,900	104,400

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request, at 70c.@$1 10 for old and 85c.@90c. for good to prime new ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request and steady, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive and depressed in price.

LEATHER—Sole has been more sought after, and prices have favored sellers. We quote—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair demand at $1 50 for Common, and $2 10 for Lump ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in good request, and quoted buoyant in prices.

METALS—Copper and Iron have been more sought after, and held pretty firmly. Other articles have been quiet. We quote: Ingot Copper at 31c.@32c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $46@$48; Scotch Pig, $46@$50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $105@110 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 12 ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¼c.@6⅝c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 19½c@20., in gold: Banca Tin, 20c@20½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; English Island at 57½c. @62½c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, at irregular prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@75c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 25 @$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in fair demand at uniform prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 45@ $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 75@$2 80; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, AUG. 6.—*Sperm*—Is quiet, the only demand being speculation. The transactions include sales of 325 bbls. in parcels at $2 70@$2 75, and a resale of 1,175 bbls at $2 75 per gallon.

Whale—Is quiet, with sales of 230 bbls. South Sea at $1 15, and 180 bbls. dark humpback at $1 25 per gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 6, 1866	19,831	49,452	603,39
Same time last year	22,720	58,891	469,900

Exports.

For week ending Aug. 6, 1866	6	9	2,350
Previously	4,192	348	383,850
From Jan. 1 to date	4,198	357	386,200

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in fair demand at 27c.@28½c. for Crude, 43c.@45c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@61c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, opening firmly, but closing heavily. Sales since our last 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $31 70@$31 87 for new Mess, closing at $31 70, cash, regular way; $29 50@ $30 for one-year old Mess, $27@$27 50 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 15c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is dearer; sales since our last, 550 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@21½c., and small lots at 21c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet and heavy at $16@ $20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 320 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $45 ₱ bbl. Butter rules quiet and heavy at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in limited demand at 6c.@19½c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ₱ lb	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ₱ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₱ lb	34	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₱ lb	36	@37
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₱ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ₱ lb	33	@34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb	38	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	34	@45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₱ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb	18	@19½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ₱ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ₱ lb	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ₱ lb	6	@ 8

RICE—Is inactive, including Rangoon at $9 62@ $10 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, but held firmly, including Clover at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb; Rough Flax at $3 10@ $3 50, and Timothy at $6 50@$7 50 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Deer—Honduras 60c.@61½c.; San Juan, 52½c. @55c.; Boliver, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 59c.@51c.; Para, 50c., gold ₱ lb., and Goat—Tampico, 57½c.@58c.; Matamoras, 5c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 42½c.@45c., gold, ₱ lb., cash; Cape, 55c.@47½c., cash; Medras, 60c.@65c. each.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at 18@19c.; Colgate's Pale, at 12½c., and Family at 13c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet at previous prices.

SUGARS—Have been in slack request and tending downward. Sales, since our last, 750 hhds., including Cubas, &c., at from 10⅝@13½c.; and 210 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@14c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request, at 13¾c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 31,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 116,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12½c., and 61,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive, but held firmly.

TOBACCO—Is in less demand and unsettled. Sales 97 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@14c., and 113 cases Seed Leaf at 5c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 254 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in slack request, even for manufacturing purposes, and prices have favored buyers, especially for domestic fleece, which was in liberal supply. There is not much pulled offering. Foreign trade is partially neglected, and is unsettled.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Aug. 7, 1866.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	55@58
Native and ¼ fleece	50@52
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@75
Saxony fleece	65@70
Full blood fleece	60@65
¼ and ¾ blood fleece	55@58
Native and ¼ fleece	50@54
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	50@60
Full blood fleece	
¼ and ¾ blood fleece	48@50
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	50@57
Unwashed fleeces	35@40
Southern unwashed fleece	28@33
Southern unwashed fleece burry	18@23
Texas.	
Washed fleece	38@45
Unwashed fleece	22@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@22
California.	
Washed fleece	45@57
Unwashed fleece, fine	22@40
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@25
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@22
Pulled fine	41@50
Pulled medium	36@43
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	55@58
New-York City, super	48@52
New-York City, No. 1	30@35
New-York City, No. 2	13@18
Country, extra	[illegible]
Country, super	54@57
Country, No. 1	40@45
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	45@50
Western lined pulled	40@45
Southern lined pulled	35@45
Tub washed	50@65

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken by steamer 1,000 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb., and 12,000 boxes Cheese, on private terms; also, by sailing vessel, 150 tons Logwood at 12s. 6d., and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton, 50 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ tce., and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; also, by sailing vessel, 50,000 bushels Oats at 4½d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, 50 hhds. Tallow and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; or YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE PHANTOM OF TORMENAR and THE GOOSE WITH GOLDEN EGGS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

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Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The hail-storm in Northern Illinois last week was very destructive, and the hailstones in size were beyond precedent. One was picked up in Lanark three and a half inches in circumference and over one inch thick. A peck was gathered up of nearly that size in Lanark. Over four thousand lights of glass were broken out at Blackberry Station. Hardly a whole light of glass was left in town. In Elgin several thousand lights of glass were smashed, the hailstones being seven inches in circumferenc. In the track of the storm, which was about a mile wide, corn and oats were completely cut down, and garden vegetables destroyed.

Delaware, Maryland and New-Jersey are the chief producing States for the Philadelphia and New-York peach markets, and from all parts of those States the reports are that there will be but a small yield. Some producers say that the production of peaches this year will not be one-fifth what it was last season. Thus far but very few peaches have appeared in market, and they are quite inferior, being brought from the far South. As yet, Maryland, New-Jersey and Delaware have sent scarcely any to market. The peaches offered for sale now command from four to ten dollars a basket.

The Colorado *Mining Journal*, of the 26th ult., reports that two or three trains have recently been attacked by Indians on the Powder River route. The object of the Indians was simply to stampede and steal the stock. The Denver *News* urges the organization of volunteer companies, so that in case of an Indian war the people will be ready for it. A wounded Pawnee Indian who reached Fort Kearney on the 31st ult., from the Republican River, reports a big fight between his tribe and the Sioux, and that the Pawnees and Omahas were retreating in the direction of Kearney.

PIERCE BUTLER, Esq., of Philadelphia, is personally testing the difference between slave and freed labor on his rice plantations in Georgia. Of more than three hundred colored persons, once his slaves, all but a few have returned and accepted the wages he has offered them. The contract between Mr. BUTLER and the freed people, made with their consent and the approval of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been formally consummated to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. BUTLER's friends anticipate that next year his crop will be larger and more remunerative than in any former season.

The late counterfeit $50 greenback is considered by the Treasury Department as one of the best ever issued. The figures on the faces of the notes are not so distinct as those of the genuine issue, and the imitations of the lathe-work will not bear close scrutiny. The signatures of the Register and Treasurer are nearly perfect, and the seal of the Treasury, printed in red ink, is said to be the best ever seen upon a counterfeit note. The detectives have succeeded in securing nearly $60,000, and also the plates from which the notes were printed.

A Mr. A. J. WHIPPS, of Covington, Ky., was arrested last week for whipping a negro girl, and fined $50. He claimed that as the child was in his employment he had a right to whip her as much as he pleased, and refused to pay the fine, whereupon he was consigned to the care of Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, at Louisville. The affidavits in the case state that the girl was stripped entirely naked and whipped with a rawhide for fifteen minutes, leaving her back badly lacerated.

Gov. HUMPHREY, of Mississippi, reports to Gen. HOWARD that the Insane Asylum of that State is so crowded that he is daily compelled to refuse admission to white citizens, and is therefore unable to provide for the imbecile blacks. The reverses of the war, and the subsequent bankruptcy of the people, and present suffering for food and clothing, are thought to be the reasons for this increase.

Portland is now an active place in spite of its desolation. Preparations for rebuilding are going on vigorously. A single man is employing nearly a thousand laborers in clearing away rubbish where he is about to rebuild, and most of the streets are now passable. The heat, however, of the fire was so great, that very few of the walls left standing are safe for use.

Maj. JOHN TYLER, of Richmond, lately brought suit against JAMES BLACK, a member of the Virginia Board of Education, to recover five hundred dollars for writing an address setting forth the advantages of immigration to Virginia. Judge OULD appeared for the defendant and Gen. H. A. WISE for the plaintiff, who carried the case and received a verdict for the entire amount.

The New-Orleans *Times* states that there was a mistake in the phraseology of Gen. BAIRD's order declaring martial law in New-Orleans. Instead of "in consequence of the *notorious* and unlawful proceedings," which the printers at headquarters made it, the order should read "*riotous* and unlawful proceedings."

The Navy Department has received a dispatch dated May 17, 1866, from commander EGBERT THOMPSON, commanding the United States steamer *Dacotah*, announcing the safe arrival of his vessel at Stanley Harbor, Falkland Islands, where she had touched to obtain a supply of coal. The *Dacotah* is to join the Pacific Squadron.

A dispatch from Mammoth Cave, dated Thursday, Aug. 2, says two young men belonging to a party visiting the Mammoth Cave yesterday, were lost at 10 A. M., and up to this time have not been found. It is feared they fell down a steep bank near which they were last seen.

The Omaha *Republican*, of the 31st ult., says the vote on the previous day on the proposition to raise $60,000 to aid the Northwestern Railroad Company in building their road to that city, resulted largely in favor of the proposition. But fourteen votes were cast against it.

The old "council tree of the Senecas," nearly two centuries old, at Mount Morris, N. Y., was blown down a few days ago. It measured twenty-three feet in circumference. The solemn councils of the Seneca chiefs were held beneath this tree from time immemorial.

The new iron roof in process of erection over the extensive freight depot of the Michigan Railroad at Detroit gave way and fell to the ground on Saturday last. Gangs of men were at work about the building and on the roof at the time, but none were killed, though several were seriously injured.

A large meeting was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday evening, in behalf of the "National Association for the Education of Preachers and Teachers among the Freedmen," at which Hon. HENRY WILSON made an address on "The State of the Country."

Gen. POPE, who has been making a tour of observation through Colorado and New-Mexico, has recommended to the War Department the formation of the "Department of the Plains," with headquarters at Salt Lake. The St. Joseph papers and other journals West think the recommendation a good one.]

By the explosion of the steamer *Gen. Lytle*, on Monday, near Bethlehem, Indiana, fifteen persons were killed, and seventy wounded, of which ten have died, and many others are in a critical condition. The boat was racing at the time of the catastrophe.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer* gives expression to fears that the Mississippi is drying up. The average of water is steadily decreasing. The ordinary "June rise," which once came as regularly as the month itself, has totally ceased.

A State Convention of colored citizens is in session at Nashville, Tenn. Their object is to discuss questions of interest to the colored population in connection with agriculture, mining, manufactures and education.

Prof. AGASSIZ has presented to the City of Boston a South American ostrich, which is now occupying a portion of Deer Park on the Common, where he is attracting great attention.

Capt. KHOLOSTOFF, the Russian officer now on a tour of inspection in this country, received a dispatch last week, by the Atlantic Cable, from Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Prof. T. H. SAFFORD, of Chicago, has been elected Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, a distinction held by only three other American Professors.

Gen. SHERMAN, in his trip to the Rocky Mountains, will be accompanied by Senators SHERMAN and SPRAGUE. The party will start from St. Louis, on the 20th inst.

The city authorites of Boston have voted to invite the Queen of the Sandwich Islands to visit that city.

The State Department has received official notice that the French Exhibition will open on the 1st of April, 1867.

A counterfeiter's plate of the fifty cent note has been secured in this City and forwarded to the Treasury Department.

A new disease has attacked the wheat near Avon, N. Y. The husk turns brown, and decay begins at the end of the berry nearest the stalk.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, it was charged that the Sheriff of Kings County, whose principal perquisites are found in feeding the prisoners in the Kings County Jail at thirty-five cents a head, doles out to them salt beef, pork, bean soup, molasses and coffee—a diet which invites choleraic affections. It was furthermore intimated that through collusion somewhere the Jail—a stench-pen at best—is constantly kept full of convicts. The Sanitary Committee hold this ill-timed diet to be a cause of cholera in the Jail, and they intend to apply a remedy without delay. It was ordered that several nuisances on Long Island be abated at once. Additional inspectors and clerks were appointed, to serve until cholera shall have been thoroughly quarantined or driven out. Yesterday's official bulletins, at the offices of the Board of Health, reported thirteen persons lying sick of cholera in this City, and thirteen in Brooklyn. This is exclusive of the public institutions in both cities. In the Kings County Penitentiary two prisoners were down with cholera, and in the Raymond-street Jail four. On Randall's Island, on Monday night, one person died of cholera; in the Work-house, on Blackwell's Island, eight deaths: in the Charity Hospital, three; in the Alms-house, six; in the Penitentiary, one; on Ward's Island, seven.

The Chambers and Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas will be held during the present month by Judge DALY. The General Term of this Court stands adjourned to this morning, (Wednesday, Aug. 8,) at 11 o'clock. It is believed there will be no business of importance transacted, however, owing to the absence from the City of some of the Judges. On and after to-day, Chief-Justice ROBERTSON will hold the Chambers and Special Term of the Superior Court, in place of Justice MCCUNN, who is to sail for Europe in to-day's steamer. The Chambers of the Supreme Court will not be in session till Monday next, the 13th, owing to the serious illness of a member of Judge BARNARD's family. Effort was made, but without success, to obtain the attendance during the week of a Judge in that Court.

Inquests were held yesterday by Coroners on the bodies of JOHN CORCORAN, aged 11 years, whose death was the result of injuries received by a pile of lumber falling upon him; in the case of JOHN BARROW, 27 years of age, who fell down a hatchway at No. 39 Murray-street; on the body of JOHN F. GALLAGHAN, 4 years of age, who died from injuries received from his clothes taking fire at a furnace. Verdicts of accidental death were rendered in each case.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a number of prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison and Penitentiary. Several pleaded guilty of various offences and upon them, sentence was suspended and they were discharged. The Grand Jury passed upon thirty-two cases.

A peddler named DANIEL MCKIER, of No. 105 Bayard-street, was knocked down and robbed of $50 and his license, in a Second-avenue car, near Sixtieth-street, at a late hour on Monday night. No arrests were made.

A foot race is to occur on Union Course, on August 6, between MATTHEW CASSADY of New-York, and JOHNNY WILD of Canada, with $500 on each side.

JAMES GALLAGHER was taken before Commissioner OSBORN on a charge of passing a counterfeit fifty cent stamp, and was committed for trial.

The Gold market varied but slightly yesterday; sales 147¾. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Scotia* were cheaper, and bills on London in very free supply. The Government Stocks sold largely at 106½ for the new 5-20s of 1865. The Railway speculation strongly upward. It is assisted by the extremely flattering accounts from the Western grain harvest.

There was rather more activity in the leading articles of Domestic Produce yesterday. Flour was a shade cheaper, Corn firmer, Pork irregular, Lard dearer, Cotton heavy. Foreign Merchandise was quiet and unsettled. The Freight engagements were moderate.

But little business was transacted yesterday at the cattle markets, as there were no fresh cattle, and only a small number remained unsold of the supply on Monday. Beef is still in good demand at high prices and quick sales. The number of cattle received at all the yards up to Tuesday night is 5,805. The very best sold for 19c. ℔ lb., net weight. Common to good for 16c.@18c. The poorest could not be computed at more than 12c.@13c.; and a drove of bulls, if weighed, would not foot up more than 11c. ℔ lb. net weight. The number of milch cows for the week is 65. The prices remain unchanged since last week. Calves are light and in moderate demand, only 579 having been received during the week. These sold for 8c.@10c.@12c. ℔ lb., live weight. Sheep are heavy, numbering 20,797 for the week, with sales slow. The best sheep have brought 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. A small number sold for 7½c. Lambs were selling better on Tuesday P. M. than on Monday. Fat hogs are in great demand, and prices are exceedingly high and firm. The number for the week is 6,774. The last in market sold for 12¼c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the best Western cornfed.

SUITS FOR ARBITRARY ARRESTS.—We publish this morning a decision of Judge NELSON in the United States Circuit Court which will be of interest to all who were in any way connected during the rebellion with the arrests of parties in the Northern States by Governmental order. Our readers may perhaps recollect that a heavy verdict was rendered against Marshal MURRAY, of this City, in a suit brought in the Supreme Court of this State in one of the river counties, to recover damages for false imprisonment of the plaintiff by the Marshal, that false imprisonment consisting in taking him to Fort Lafayette by order of the President. If we recollect right there was some mistake about the matter, and the man was soon after discharged. On his discharge he brought this suit, and the jury gave him a verdict of $9,000. After that judgment was rendered, however, the Marshal appears to have taken steps to remove the cause into the United States Courts, in accordance with the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, and the matter came up on a motion in his behalf for an order that the Clerk of the Supreme Court in which the judgment was entered should make a return to the writ of error issued in the case out of the United States Circuit Court. The Judge, as will be seen, decides the question which was raised as to whether such cases could be so removed in the affirmative. But he does not decide positively whether the United States Courts have jurisdiction of the case after its removal. That question he leaves open, to come up on all the facts when they are before the Court on the trial. And this is clearly well, because in this way the decision can be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, whose decision should certainly be obtained upon a question of so much importance. The same disposition is made of the question of the constitutionality of the act. The further proceedings in this case will be watched with some interest. If the plaintiff should find that even though he has got the verdict of a jury in the State Court in his favor, he is compellable to bring his grievances again before another jury in the United States, he will doubtless be vexed; but if he is a good citizen he will submit to it with as good a grace as he did to his Fort Lafayette experience. He may not get a verdict of $9,000 in this new tribunal, but no one will doubt that he will get justice, and that is what Courts are instituted to give.

The Philadelphia Convention.

The Philadelphia Convention is now only a week off. Would it not be possible and desirable for some of our Union friends to suspend their vehement and vituperative denunciations of those who favor it, for that short space of time? They have seemed thus far to think that unless they could discredit and destroy it in advance, it would certainly do them incalculable damage. They have assumed, therefore, not only without reason, but in the face of the plainest facts, that its object is to break up the Union Party; that it is to be in the hands of rebels and Copperheads; that it will aim to put the Government into the hands of those who have been trying to overthrow it, and that there is very great danger of its success. And the practical inference which they draw from all this is, that no man who favors or takes part in it in any way can possibly remain a member of the Union Party, or even pretend to support Union principles.

These presses may be wise in thus taking time by the forelock. If they do not thus denounce and vilify the Philadelphia Convention in advance, they may not be able to do it at all. Its proceedings may utterly belie their predictions. It may be in the hands of Union men—it may not follow the lead of rebels and copperheads—its spirit may be as thoroughly and heartily in favor of the Union as that of any convention ever held; and the result of its action may be to strengthen the cause of the Union and to make the Government in the hands of Union men stronger and safer in every section of the country than it ever was before. Yet if this should be the case we do not expect to see it enlisting any more of Radical favor and support than it does now. The leading journals and managers of the Radical movement are zealous in committing themselves and their followers against the Convention, whatever may be its character and whatever it may do.

But the Albany *Evening Journal* certainly has nothing to gain, and a good deal to loose, by dealing in such assertions upon this subject as these:

> "It is already settled that treason is to constitute no barrier against admission at Philadelphia. The authors of secession are chosen delegates from the States they led into the war. The Vice-President of the Slaveholders' Confederacy, Generals who fought in its armies, political leaders of rebellion, with the stigma of unpardoned crimes upon them, will accompany the pestilent Vallandighams and Pendletons and Seymours of the North, to *dictate the terms upon which a baffled and beaten oligarchy will consent to renew its allegiance to the Government*, which has magnanimously refused to exert its power to crush."

If the *Journal* did not carefully suppress declarations and proceedings which reach it daily from the Southern States, its readers would see that these strong statements are without foundation. They would see that, in no single Southern State have the "authors of secession" been chosen delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, and that in repeated cases where men who were dragged into the rebellion against their convictions have been thus chosen, they have declined to go for fear that their presence would not aid the Union cause. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has written a letter precisely to that effect. A. H. STEPHENS has expressed similar sentiments. None of the original authors and plotters of secession have been chosen delegates, but such men as Judge SHARKEY and Senator ALCORN, of Mississippi, CUTHBERT BULLITT of Louisiana, Gov. PARSONS of Alabama, Gov. JOHNSON of Georgia, Gov. ORR of South Carolina, A. H. H. STUART of Virginia, Judge BRYAN of Tennessee—old-line Whigs and Union men of the school of HENRY CLAY and Gen. TAYLOR, have been almost uniformly chosen to represent the people of the Southern States. The *Evening Journal* may not like these men or approve their political action; but it has no business to belie their position or misrepresent their characters.

Equally false is the statement that the "Vallandighams, the Pendletons and Seymours" are to dictate terms of restoration through the Philadelphia Convention. There is nothing whatever to lead the *Journal* to believe that these men or those they represent are to control that Convention, or exercise any considerable influence upon its action. On the contrary, there are very strong indications that the great body of the Democratic party—that portion of it which seeks in good faith the restoration of the Union upon Union principles—will discard them and all who have held their position during the war, as their representatives at Philadelphia. In VALLANDIGHAM's district his seat will be contested by a War Democrat elected by Democratic votes. The same is true of VOORHEES, in Indiana, and of the WOODS in this State. And no candid person will for a moment claim, upon a knowledge of the facts, that the Copperhead element is likely to be that by which the Democratic Party will be represented. And if the *Journal* cannot judge fairly and justly the facts that are occurring daily before its eyes, it can at least afford to await the action of the Convention before pronouncing decisively upon its character.

The Philadelphia Convention, as we regard it, has been called to promote the restoration of the Union of the States, upon principles at once honorable and safe, and in the spirit of harmony and of peace. It is hoped and believed that it will be made up of men from the North and South, who thoroughly and sincerely desire this result, who will do all in their power to aid it, and who have no purposes or principles hostile to the liberties, the peace and prosperity of the nation, or to the constitutional rights of all its people. It has no nominations to make, and no new party to organize; but it will doubtless put before the people a declaration of its principles and its aims, and will take such steps as it deems most likely to give them effect. No man changes his relation to any other party by simply taking part in its proceedings, nor will assent to its principles and its action involve the necessity of any such change unless they are at war with those of the party with which he may have been connected. Its influence will probably be rather moral than political, and it is quite as likely to accomplish the purpose it seeks through its effect upon the action of existing parties as by organizing a new one.

The Latest News by the Cable.

We have financial and commercial news by the Cable to Monday, the 6th inst., reporting Consols at 87¾, United States Five-Twenties 68½, and Cotton declined a farthing a pound. The date of the Continental war news and a British domestic item is no later than the 5th. Before the signing of the armistice, Prussia, it appears, had secured a good footing in Bavaria, and was experimenting on the people of that kingdom with a greenback currency. The Bavarians, however, are not to be entirely overrun, but are to retain—pending the peace negotiations—the fortress of Mentz. The Baden and Wurtemberg troops are to betake themselves quietly to their homes. The Prussian conquest in Southern Germany thus appears to be as complete as that north of the Main.

The Austrian Army, meanwhile, has been pouring into the Tyrol for several days, to the tune of some forty thousand men, giving promise of further engagements with the Garibaldini before peace shall have been finally concluded.

Private dispatches of yesterday's date were in the City before our news dispatch came to hand, and for the time the former will, possibly, have the precedence. But that sort of arrangement, as we have before taken occasion to observe, cannot be made lasting, and at the same time profitable, to the Company.

Rome—The Unsolved Question.

"The world is giving way," remarked the Pope's Minister ANTONELLI, recently, when he heard that the Emperor of Austria had been compelled to give up Venetia. Standing in the centre of the world and by the side of the Pope, the distinguished Cardinal has certainly an opportunity of forming an opinion on the subject more nearly correct than that of ordinary mortals. We may, however, though standing on the outskirts of the earth, be allowed to agree with the Cardinal at least as to the world in which he moves and plays his part. It is giving way, beyond a question.

The French troops are, by the treaty, to be withdrawn from Rome next month. After that—what? What but the end of things? Can Rome stand? Can the Temporal Power continue to exist? They are the pillars on which it has been supported; and though, in taking them away, provision be made for new props, is there not danger in the change, and doubt as to the strength and durability of the new arrangement?

But will the Emperor withdraw his troops from the support of the Pope? Will he not find some pretext for retaining them, or will he not seek for some substitute, or attempt to secure for his Holiness guarantees which will amount to the same thing as if the French troops were retained in Rome? The Emperor has kept to the terms and conditions of the treaty thus far, and there is no reason to believe that he will fail to consummate its provisions at the specified time. Had Italy been so foolish as to quarrel with him in regard to the cession of Venetia, a different face might have been put on things; but as matters now stand, in regard to all points in which the two Powers are jointly interested, and in regard to the general relations of France with Europe, we see no ground for a desire on the Emperor's part of departing in the least from the terms of the treaty, or of delaying a day in carrying out effectually its stipulations. It is possible that in withdrawing the Emperor will attempt to hold Italy to the agreement not to interfere by force of arms in the affairs of the States of the Church, nor to foment any revolutionary movements among the Roman people themselves; but it is not unlikely that in the present state of affairs Italy will be able to make liberal terms even on these points, and not be compelled to forego taking advantage of such contingencies as may arise in the future.

The prostration of Austria is undoubtedly the severest blow the Papacy has yet received—worse than that which enabled VICTOR EMANUEL to remove his throne from Turin to Florence. Austria was really the only first-class power in Europe which could be firmly relied on to support the Temporal Power in its critical hour. England, Prussia and Russia are out of the question, as well as out of the pale of the Church. France has been a friend, after a fashion, hitherto; but can either man or Pope have a straightforward reliance upon LOUIS NAPOLEON? As for the minor Catholic Powers, like Spain or Belgium, they simply could not count at all in this case. But Austria, in the forefront of the great Powers, and looked up to by all the minor Catholic States, was altogether and always to be trusted in for upholding the Papal authority, and moreover was always as willing to give proof of her faith as she was stiff in maintaining it. She had also a hereditary fondness for interfering in Italian affairs, and keeping them in such shape as suited her interests and principles. She was ready and eager to take the place of France in Rome upon the withdrawal of French troops, and there is no doubt that the Papal Government would vastly have preferred an Austrian to a French garrison. But now the most reliable and strongest of the Catholic Powers and the Pope's friends is not only prone before her great Protestant enemy, Prussia, but has been rendered powerless to interfere in Italy, and by the cession of Venetia, has given up her hold on Italian soil. Her intrigues in that quarter are over, so far as they can be considered of any effect, and neither exiled Prince nor tottering Pope need longer look to her for assistance. It was doubtless in view of these things, and the prospects arising therefrom, that ANTONELLI felt the "world to be giving way."

If a general European Conference or Congress should be convened—as probably will be the case—Italy will doubtless press her claims there for a definite and acceptable settlement of the Roman question. Venetia she has, and everything else she can rightfully demand, except Rome. And Rome she cannot do without. Her claims would be supported by Prussia, by England and by Russia. Austria might oppose, and France be inclined to chaffer; but the expiration of the treaty to maintain a French force in Rome makes the way easy for the withdrawal of France from all further interference in Italian affairs. It would be infinitely better for Italy, and better for all concerned, that this complicated and perilous Roman or Papal question should be settled in such a Congress of the leading Powers. And promise that it will be so settled is one that we hope to see speedily realized.

The South and the Convention.

The Southern papers continue to bring evidence of the care with which delegates to the Philadelphia Convention have been selected, and the wise and moderate spirit in which they are prepared to enter upon their task.

In Alabama, the President of the Convention affirmed for himself and the members of that body, that they had accepted, without mental reservation, the conditions dictated by the President, and are prepared loyally to sustain the Union. They abide by the results of the war in good faith, and are only anxious to terminate sectional alienation and suffering. "Ruined in fortune," he remarked, with a sad sincerity, "mourning for our dead, wearied with war, sighing for peace, we simply desire to see reinstated the old prosperity." This, too, from a State which Mr. Speaker COLFAX singles out for his most emphatic malediction.

Louisiana sends good men—men who have steadily struggled to restore the authority of the Union, and to enforce loyally the principles determined by the war. Of the delegates from this State the *Picayune* says: "All these gentlemen are known to have been among the earliest and most influential friends of the President, and of his wise, constitutional policy." The active part taken by Mr. ROZIER and other well-tried Unionists, in opposition to the revolutionary Convention, has shown the harmony that exists among the conservative elements of the State; and the delegates to Philadelphia will reflect no dishonor upon the State.

Georgia has shown less favor to original Union men, although even there the fire-eaters have been passed over as unworthy of seats in the assembly. The Macon *Journal* has a statement upon this head which merits notice:

> "It is a remarkable fact that of all the delegates so far named, we are unable to find more than *one* original Secessionist, and we are not certain about *him*. That one is Gen. Gordon; but Stephens, Johnson, Warner, Walker, Chappell, Ben Hill, Hardeman, Alexander, Wimberly, Warren, Wright, Linton Stephens, Flemming, and we believe every other delegate so far named *was an original opponent of secession, and came into the movement only in respect to the views held by them and all other Southern men of a primary State allegiance.* So far, in Georgia, and we presume in other Southern States, Secessionists have *not* been selected; nor have they seemed anxious to push themselves forward. They have quietly acquiesced in the selection of men who were originally opposed to the secession movement."

The *Journal* might have gone further. Not only have original Secessionists stood aside, but conditional Secessionists like A. H. STEPHENS and Gov. BROWN have signified their unwillingness to serve, lest the utility and influence of the Convention suffer by the presence of those who were known as active opponents to the North in the war. They counsel the choice of delegates who have been regarded "as more Conservative and better Union men," a circumstance which in itself establishes their moderation and the earnestness of their desire for a reëstablished Union.

All that is at present known points to the conclusion that the South, as a whole, is doing what it can to render the Convention the controlling and the conservative power which is at this moment needed in our national politics.

The President and the Neutrality Laws.

In his eagerness to find fault with President JOHNSON, Senator TRUMBULL, addressing a meeting at Chicago, arraigned him for enforcing the neutrality laws against the Fenians. The Senator is reported to have said:

> "I do not complain of the President for enforcing the neutrality laws. It was his duty to enforce them; it is his duty to enforce all laws on the statute books. But when another nation furnishes vessels to prey upon our commerce, and arms and ammunition to the enemies of the Republic, notwithstanding it has upon its statute book the very same laws that are upon ours, I confess I cannot see the propriety of our calling out our armies to arrest every man in this land who proposes to aid his native land in its struggles to be free. I say, fellow-citizens, *it exhibited a zeal which was not called for on the part of the President. I speak of it here to show the great departure of the President from the equal rights and exact justice to all men proclaimed in his message.* A man who has the principles of liberty in his heart, whose bosom swells for freedom all the world over, will not be swift to put his foot upon a people anywhere who are struggling to be free."

We are somewhat puzzled to discover what precise charge Senator TRUMBULL desires to prefer against the President. Not of enforcing the laws, surely, for the Senator admits that it was the President's duty to enforce them. What, then, was the offence? The exhibition of "a zeal which was not called for." But it is not pretended that the President did more than enforce the law, and as the doing of that was confessedly his duty, how could he have refrained without neglecting his duty?

But "a man who has the principles of liberty in his heart" "will not be swift to put his foot" upon a movement for liberty, saith Mr. TRUMBULL. Very true. And yet if this movement for liberty involve a violation of law, how can a man in authority hesitate as to his course? He asserts the supremacy of the law, as by his oath he is bound to do, and if the movement for liberty suffer in consequence, the blame rests not upon his shoulders, but upon the shoulders of the law-makers, who neither amend nor repeal the law.

Gen. BANKS, who is equally anxious with Mr. TRUMBULL for a change in the neutrality laws, dealt more justly with the President, whose conduct in the premises he declared to have been simply in conformity with his duty.

The neutrality laws may or may not be as they should be. Of this it were idle now to speak. Whatever they are, so long as they remain upon the statute book, the Executive has no alternative but to act upon them. And Mr. TRUMBULL must have been sorely pressed in his case when he found it necessary to make the performance of an admitted duty the basis of a charge against the President.

A Battle at Pressburg.

By the *Moravian* we had a short dispatch from Father Point, that an engagement had taken place between Prussian and Austrian forces before Pressburg. We are now in receipt of an official telegram from Berlin which reads as follows:

> "On Sunday last an engagement took place between the Seventh and Eighth Divisions and 35,000 Austrians near Pressburg. The Prussians were victorious, and the town would have been occupied had not hostilities ceased at noon, that being the time fixed by the negotiations for the commencement of the armistice. The troops were on the battle-field until Monday morning, when they withdrew to the line of demarcation near Stampfen."

A dispatch from Vienna, on the other hand, claims the action near Pressburg as an Austrian victory, and asserts that the Prussian attack was fully repulsed.

Of the material difference between these two accounts we will not now speak, but only refer to the strategic importance of the appearance of two Prussian divisions to the northeast of Pressburg, some seven miles east from the western boundary of Hungary. After the abandonment of Bohemia and Moravia to the Prussians, the whole of the northern portion of Lower Austria to the line of the March was open to their advance. Pressburg lies on the Danube, about seven miles east from the confluence of the March with that river, where the Village of Theben is situated. Between these two points the Carpathian Mountains take their rise, that skirt, as a semi-circular belt, the whole northern boundary of Hungary from Pressburg to the Bukowina. Pressburg commands the Danube at this point, and the Prussians, in possession, could prevent any reinforcements or provisions or ordnance from being sent by the river to the Austrian Army in front of Vienna. Pressburg is also a railroad point, for by it runs the railway from the centre of Hungary, reaching the North Railway, leading from Vienna to Bremen, Olmutz and Prague, at Gaenserndorff, which latter place as a railway junction, having heard nothing to the contrary, must have been, at latest accounts, still in the possession of the Austrians. Pressburg is a level plain to the south, through which, at Wieselburg, not more than 16 or 18 miles from Pressburg, passes the other railway between Austria and Hungary, which, coming from Raab and crossing the Leitha, the Hungarian boundary, at Bruch, connects at Wiener-Neustadt with the Vienna and Trieste Railway.

From this it is perfectly plain that the Prussians, in possession of Pressburg, would not only have cut off Austria from Hungary by the river route, but would also have had possession of the Hungarian Central Railroad, and could by a short march have reached the Vienna-Raab Railway, and thus severing this last link of speedy communication between the two parts of the Empire.

But how could the Prussians reach Pressburg? There are but two practicable military roads from Pressburg into Lower Austria and the Marchfeld. One commences immediately in the rear of Pressburg, and running through a valley in a northwesterly direction reaches the river March at the village of Neudorf, at the northern slope of the Kobel, a mountain some five thousand feet high over the level of the Mediterranean. This valley is, at its mouth, in the March, about a mile wide, skirted on each side by high mountains, all, excepting the Kobel, thickly timbered. Toward Pressburg it becomes narrower, until, near the city, it is little more than a gorge. Through this valley a railroad has been built. For the protection of this, and as the valley can be made easily defensible against an advancing, superoir force, it is probably here that the Austrians were strongly posted.

To the north of this, and leading right to the rear of this position, there is another valley and practicable road, coming from the March at a point some twelve or fifteen miles north of Neudorf, over the sandy plain of Zobor, by way of Stampfen, the manorial seat of the Princes PALFFY. This valley debouches in the plain east and northeast of Pressburg, and from the eastern slope of the Carpathians, some three miles from the city and some two miles from the gorge of the road first described. There is still another road leading on the Pressburg side of the Danube to Austria, by the way of the village of Theben. This has been cut out of the mountain, has the river on one side, a high, precipitous wall of rock on the other, and is hardly wide enough for three vehicles to pass alongside. Approach from this side is, therefore, impracticable, and also for the further reason that it is fully commanded by a very high hill on which the old Royal Castle of Pressburg, now in ruins, stands.

But the telegram from Berlin says that the Prussians retired to Stampfen. It is, then, plain that they must have advanced by the same route. As the Austrians may be presumed to have bent all their available energies to the defence of their line of railway communication from the Marchfeld to Hungary, by way of the valley from Neudorf, they probably had their main force stationed here, and had but insufficient troops posted for defence against an advance by way of Zobor and Stampfen. These troops overthrown, a rapid advance of the Prussians, of which they have given us so many signal evidences of late, and a corresponding slowness to use valuable time on the part of the Austrians, and of this capacity they have not failed to give us repeated proofs, would have brought the Prussians in the rear of the Austrian position, and in sight of the city itself.

It is by the light of this description of the topography and strategical importance of this portion of the country that the reader will understand the reason of the Prussians' advance upon Pressburg, and how it could have been possible that, as the *Moravian's* news had it, the Austrians, in order to reach Pressburg, had to pass the "Boze" Brigade.

THE MORTALITY IN THE KINGS COUNTY JAIL.—The Board of Health having been baffled in their efforts to redeem the Kings County Jail from its condition of a pest-house, by cleansing, disinfecting and discharging the less serious offenders, are looking now to what is undoubtedly the real cause of the trouble. They propose to revise the prison bill of fare. It is said that the inmates of this institution are compelled to eat the kind of coarse food, which is good enough for Winter consumption, but which is altogether of too hearty a quality for digestion during the Summer season. It is rumored that there are abuses connected with the supplying of this prison fare, involving accusations of cupidity and double-dealing on the part of certain Kings County officials. The Board therefore do well to institute a thorough investigation, and if any change in the diet of the prisoners will remove the generating causes of the pestilence, let it be made at once, even though contractors' pockets collapse in consequence.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DISPATCH.—Gen. SHERIDAN's description of the promoters of the New-Orleans Convention, in his dispatch to Gen. GRANT, has not proved palatable to the *Tribune*. Our cotemporary's disgust yesterday burst forth in this shape:

> "We venture to say that every loyal man in the North read with pain that 'dispatch' of PHIL. SHERIDAN's, and felt that he had tarnished his fame. We now challenge its authenticity, and pronounce it to be either forged or garbled. We deny that it is the dispatch which Gen. GRANT is said to have received on Aug. 1. We demand that the real dispatch be published."

More absurd impertinence has rarely been crammed into the same number of lines. What right has the *Tribune* to challenge or deny a dispatch, the literal fidelity of which the distinguished soldier to whom it was addressed has not called in question? On what pretence of right does the *Tribune* "demand that the real dispatch be published," when "the real dispatch" has already appeared in these columns? Does the *Tribune* allege that Gen. GRANT is a party to forging or garbling, or to whom else is the charge intended to apply? Does the *Tribune* intend to convey the idea that Gen. GRANT has for five days allowed a dispatch to stand as having been received by him if it was not so received, or that he has permitted Gen. SHERIDAN's official communication to be tampered with, without protest or attempt to obtain redress? The truth is, that the *Tribune* is mortified, first, because its own information touching the riot has been meagre and unreliable, and, second, because Gen. SHERIDAN's description of the conventionists neutralizes its efforts at misrepresentation. Hence it quarrels with the journal which outstripped it, and now, as a last stroke of policy, it concentrates all its impertinence in a blind denial of the genuineness of a document of which it cannot otherwise dispose. As to the dispatch, it is not necessary for us to say that it is what it purports to be—a dispatch from Gen. SHERIDAN to Gen. GRANT; and that the charge of forging or garbling is the impudent invention of a journal which itself habitually distorts intelligence to suit its own political purposes.

KENTUCKY.—The following is from the *Tribune* of yesterday:

> "The fact that the political contest just closed in Kentucky embraced but one office, that of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has not detracted from its bitterness or intensity. On Thursday last, CLEMENT C. VALLANDIGHAM was imported to say a few last words for DUVALL, the rebel candidate, and addressed an audience of 2,000 or 3,000 at Frankfort. He was frequently interrupted by shouts of "Hurrah for JEFF. DAVIS," or "Hurrah for Judge DUVALL," these two with the speaker constituting a Democratic trio altogether lovely in the eyes of Kentucky reconstructionists."

Here, in the result of a Kentucky election, what was sown has been reaped! It was a perfectly logical result. Congress made the issue. It has, for eight months, been paving the way for the overthrow of the Union men of Kentucky. There was no merit, in the eyes of Congress, in Tennessee and Arkansas loyalty. Those States, whose citizens had sacrificed and suffered during the war, struggled through, and at an early day restored themselves to the Union and sent loyal Representatives to Congress. But the doors were closed against their States; and no "latch string was out" for their Representatives. Enlightened and patriotic Representatives from Alabama and Mississippi received the same ungracious and inhospitable treatment. The "Committee of Fifteen" conceived a plan of reconstruction which presented an impassable gulph between the Northern and Southern States until 1870, when, as they hope, a Radical President will have been elected. That scheme received the votes of two-thirds of the members of both Houses of Congress.

This, then, is the issue presented; this the "entertainment" to which the people are "invited." The first response comes from Kentucky. It is anything but encouraging, either to Radicals or to Union men. We share in the mortification of witnessing a political relapse in Kentucky. That State was a scene of lawlessness and rapine during the whole war. Its noble-hearted Union citizens were constantly persecuted and "raided." But they held out to the end, and but for the want of wisdom, sense and patriotism in Congress, would now have been rejoicing over a Union victory. The responsibility, therefore, of a "Copperhead" triumph in Kentucky belongs exclusively to Messrs. STEVENS, SUMNER, GREELEY, and their followers. They have cast away one State. And if the PHILADELPHIA UNION CONVENTION, by comprehensive wisdom and enlightened patriotism, does not lay a foundation for reëstablished NATIONALITY, upon which Union men may plant their feet, unfurl their banners and rally their hosts, State after State, weary of and disgusted with Radicalism, will become demoralized and reckless, swinging from one extreme to another, substituting "Copperhead" for "Abolition" Senators.

RADICAL LOGIC.—The *Tribune* is uneasy because of the bad record of Congress on the subject of retrenchment; and, to palliate the increase of members' pay, pleads that that proceeding was sustained by certain friends of the President. The logic of the thing is not according to WHATELY. The minor is supposed to be less than the major—the minority less potent than the majority. But the *Tribune* proposes to reverse all this, and to hold the conservative minority responsible for the acts of the radical majority. The argument will hardly convince the people.

> "Sign the call for a meeting to choose delegates to the Randall-Niblack Convention at Philadelphia or walk the plank!" is the alternative presented on pay-day at the Custom-house. A good many sign as the Welshman ate his leek: "I eat, and yet I swear."—*Tribune.*

It costs but a slip of paper, a drop of ink, and vicious pen, to coin a *Tribune* falsehood. Of course, when counterfeits are made and put into circulation so handily, the country is flooded with them. As no such "call" was presented at the Custom-house, nobody "walked the plank" for not signing it.

CORRECTION.—In an article in yesterday's TIMES headed "A Tripartite Germany," the types made us say "*Russia*—all powerful in Continental Europe, &c." We wrote "*Prussia*."

THE CHARGE OF ARSON AGAINST A. MORRO.—The evidence in the case of arson against A. MORRO, No. 14 Broad-street, on being carefully examined by Judge RUSSELL at the Court of General Sessions, was found to be insufficient to carry the proceedings further. Mr. MORRO was, therefore, honorably acquitted.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

London Dates to the Evening of Monday.

Political News to the Evening of Sunday.

Movements of the Prussians Previous to the Armistice.

They Take Care to Push Forward and Get a Good Footing.

Prussia Forcing Paper Currency Upon the People.

Some Particulars of the Armistice Agreement.

The Prussians are to Occupy Wurzburg and the Bavarians Hold Mentz.

Departure of the Baden and Wirtemburg Troops.

Navigation Resumed Throughout the Rhine.

Forty Thousand Austrians Sent Into the Tyrol.

Reorganization of the Italian Navy Determined Upon.

A New Italian Loan of Three Hundred and Fifty Millions.

Disbandment of Swiss Troops on the Borders.

Asiatic Cholera on the Increase in England.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Prussia Looks out for a Good Position for her Army.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 5—P. M.

Before the armistice had been extended to Bavaria, the Prussian army had moved rapidly and secured a good footing. They are forcing a paper currency upon the people.

The Prussians to Occupy Warzburg—The Bavarians to Retain the Fortress of Mentz.

By the agreement the Prussians are to occupy Wurzburg, but the Bavarians are to retain the fortress of Mentz.

The Troops of Baden and of Wurtemberg Discharged—Navigation of the Rhine Reopened.

The Baden troops left it yesterday, and the Wurtemberg troops will leave it on the 8th inst.

The River Rhine is reopened.

Forty Thousand Austrian Troops Sent into the Tyrol.

During the last three days the Austrians have been pouring into the Tyrol, *viâ* Bavaria, to the number of about forty thousand.

The Italian Navy to be Reorganized—The Court-martial on Admiral Persano.

The Italian navy is to be re-organized.

The Court-martial of Admiral PERSANO, who recently commanded the Italian fleet, is progressing.

A New and Heavy Loan Ordered by the Italian Government.

A new new Italian loan of three hundred and fifty millions lire has been ardered.

Swiss Troops Guarding the Borders Disbanded.

Since the signing of the truce part of the Swiss troops which were guarding the border have been disbanded.

Increase of Cholera in England.

The cholera is increasing in England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 6.

Consols closed at 87⅞ for money. United States Five-Twenties, 68½. Illinois Central Railroad, 75.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—The sales to-day have been 8,000 bales. The market is flat, with a decline of ⅛d. per pound.

NO MORE NEWS TO-NIGHT.

Movements of the Telegraph Steamers—Latest Dispatch from Aspy Bay.

ASPY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 7—10 P. M.

The steamer bringing the above messages from the cable arrived here from Port-au-Basque at 8 o'clock this evening. Another steamer will be due at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Preliminaries of Peace—Prussia and her Relations to France—The Present Military Position—The Contending Armies, where they are, and their strength—A War of Deceptions—Matters in Paris—The Exhibition.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

This morning the *Moniteur*, in less than a dozen lines, puts an end to the doubts which persisted in lingering to a considerable extent in the public mind, relative to the course of events after the expiration of the five days' truce. Yesterday the Minister of the Interior issued a brief notice, which was posted at the Bourse, to the effect that Austria had accepted the preliminaries of peace already agreed to by Prussia, and that the Plenipotentiaries of these two Powers had assembled at the Prussian headquarters to arrange the terms of an armistice. The reply of Italy, which was not known yesterday, is now given affirmatively by the French official journal. Although they have not yet avenged the defeat of Custozza, and have just been severely handled in the waters of Lissa, the Italians could not decline the preliminaries of peace proposed by the Emperor NAPOLEON, particularly after their acceptation by Prussia, except at the cost of giving great offence to the Sovereign to whom they owe Lombardy and Venetia. The consent of VICTOR EMMANUEL, however great the sacrifice of military pride, could not therefore have been doubtful, and now that it is officially received, it would appear at first sight that there exist no further obstacles to the speedy conclusion of peace. That Prussia is sincere in her adhesion to the proposals of the Emperor NAPOLEON, whatever they may be, is self-evident. That she has accepted them is sufficient proof that they are not incompatible with her honor and interest; and, in a military point of view, she occupies a vantage ground which leaves her everything to gain by closing a war in which all the glory has been hers. But neither Austria nor Italy can be so easily satisfied. Both are smarting under the sting of mortifying reverses, and both unquestionably ardently desire another chance to retrieve their losses. It must not, therefore, be too hastily imagined that peace is assured. I have heard the opinion expressed by persons closely connected with the Austrian Embassy, and in a position to form an accurate judgment of the policy likely to be pursued by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, that the signature of an armistice is only a pretext to gain time, and that during the interregnum preparations will be made to assume hostilities, with an immense army concentrated in the North and fully armed with the famous "needle-gun" to which Prussia is said to be indebted for her splendid victories. The march of events will demonstrate whether or not this interpretation of the policy adopted by the Cabinet of Vienna is correct, but it is proper to add that if Austria accepts in advance certain fixed conditions of peace, thus rendering the subsequent diplomatic negotiations merely formal, it is difficult to see how she can find means to evade the fulfilment of her pledges, without incurring the risk of offending the powerful mediator to whom she has herself appealed, and thus bringing upon herself a coalition which, should England and Russia continue to remain neutral, would be equivalent to the annihilation of the Austrian Empire.

At the moment of signing the existing truce, it will be interesting to the American reader to mark the present military position of the different belligerents, which may be summarily indicated as follows:

1. Austrian Army: Ten corps d'armée, with the Saxon Corps, concentrated around Vienna and in the intrenched camp of Floridorf, occupying and guarding the passages of the Danube—headquarters, Vienna. Thirty thousand men in the fortified places of Koniggratz, Josephstadt, Theresienstadt, and Olmutz. Twenty thousand men in the Tyrol, opposing the volunteers of GARIBALDI, with fifty thousand men in the fortresses of Verona, Mantua, Peschiera, Legnano and at Venice. A corps of ten thousand men defending the passage of the Piave, falling back upon Verona. A division of eight thousand men, of the Federal (German) army falling back upon Mannheim.

2. The Eighth Corps of the Federal army, commanded by Prince ALEXANDER of Hesse, retreating upon Augsburg, and seeking to form its junction with the Bavarian corps. This army comprises fifty thousand men—Hessians, Austrians, Wurtemburgers and others.

3. The Bavarian Corps, beaten by the Prussians at Kissingen, and now falling back, by Wurzburg, on Augsburg, about fifty thousand men.

4. The rest of the Bavarian army, fifty or sixty thousand men, near Munich and Nuremburg.

5. The two Italian armies: That under CIALDINI, one hundred and fifty thousand men, on the Adige, crossing the river and mounting to the north; the other under LA MARMORA, (three corps,) whose headquarters are at Ferrara with the King.

6. The three Prussian armies: One under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, from Znaim to Ob-Hollabrun and Lundenburg, with detached divisions, and the Eighth Corps *échelonnés* from Budweis to Linz. One under the Prince Royal at Brunn, with detached divisions at Koniggratz and Prerau, and STALBERG's flying corps near Prerau—headquarters Brunn. The Seventh Corps, MANTEUFFEL's two divisions, and the mixed Federal division, scattered from Frankfort to Mayence and Darmstadt, with headquarters at the last named city. The third army, (reserve,) four corps, in progress of organization, and already marching upon Saxony, commanded by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. Total strength of the three armies, four hundred and twenty thousand men.

The Italian correspondent of the Paris *Débats* (Signor PETRUCELLI DELLA GATTINA, a well-known member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies,) gives a retrospective view of the first part of the war, which seems to me so remarkably just and so full of truthful interest as to merit translation. The Italian writer says:

"This has been a war of deceptions; and never have political and military prophecies made a more ridiculous figure. It was believed that the Prussians would be beaten by the Austrians; that the laurels of Duppel were of the operatic sort; that the Prussian army was composed of National Guards, while among the Austrians were veterans of fourteen years' service; that the "old fortune" of BENEDEK, at the head of the "veterans of the Mincio and Palestro," (why not also of Solferino?) would have been too much for the modesty of MOLTKE; that the needle-gun was an absurdity; that the heads of families composing the Landwehr and the Landstourm would not have seconded the dreams of Count VON BISMARCK. The fact is, the Prussians have made a Napoleonic campaign, and the Austrian army has been almost annihilated.

Here, (in Italy,) on the other hand, it was believed, for a thousand and one reasons, that the Italians would have beaten the Austrians. The Italians, whatever may have been the causes of their defeat, were obliged to retreat across the Mincio. It was believed that the Italian fleet would make but a mouthful of the Austrian fleet, and that Admiral PERSANO would sink the Admiral of the enemy. The Italian fleet has behaved with the modesty of a young girl educated at the Sacré Cœur. It was believed that the Austrian cavalry would have trampled under their horses' hoofs the cavalry of the Italians, and spread dismay among the ranks of our infantry. In every encounter the Italian cavalry has beaten the Austrian cavalry, and the latter has not been able to break a single hollow square of our infantry or a battalion of riflemen. It was believed that the Italian artillery would accomplish prodigies; its fire has been often wanting in precision. Lack of confidence was expressed in the Garibaldian Generals, in consequence of their inexperience, and doubt was cast upon the fidelity of the Neapolitan. BIXIO and PIANELLI have strikingly shown the falsity of these assertions. It was believed that the Austrians would not stand at sight of the red shirts, whereas, on the contrary, the Garibaldians have been attacked more frequently than they have been the attacking party, and GARIBALDI himself has been wounded. It was believed that the Austrians would have disputed Venetia step by step. They have shut themselves up in the fortresses, and disappear before our army, which pursues in the hope of a battle. It was believed that the Italians would carry on a war of operations in the open field, and here they are obliged to lay siege to the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, and perhaps to the forts of Venice. Our great hope was to win Venetia by our own arms and on our own soil; she is won by the Prussians in Germany, and Austria delivers her over, as a relief, to a neutral Power. In short, the name which will be given to this war by history may well be the "War of Dupes."

A word or two about the progress of affairs as regards the Universal Exhibition of 1867, which, under the present aspect of things, promises not only to become a fixed reality at the indicated period, but also to be a display to which those which have preceded it have been as nothing. At the present moment the Champs de Mars offers a singularly animated appearance. For three days, all around the palace buildings in course of construction, different spots scattered over the vast field are decked with the flags of all nations. These flags indicate the localities assigned to each country for the erection of separate buildings in which to exhibit their products. The station to which branches from all the Paris railways will transport visitors to the Champ de Mars, by means of the road which engirdles Paris, is already under way, and will be completed in a few weeks more. The leveling of the heights of the Trocadero, which formerly overlooked the Champ de Mars, will be entirely terminated by the 15th of August, and the magnificent square or plaza thus created will be temporarily thrown open to the public on the national holiday of St. Napoleon.

The present state of the work on the Palace of Industry readily enables one to form an idea of its appearance and proportions when terminated, as well as of the manner in which it is to be divided. After passing the vestibule of the northern entrance, (on the side of the Seine,) which vestibule forms a square nearly fifty yards long, the visitor reaches the great nave, which is thirty-three metres wide. (The French metre is equivalent to about one yard 3¼ inches.) This immense gallery is destined to contain the machinery, instruments and processes employed in the mechanic arts. Thence we enter the first of the secondary naves, intended for the display of the products of mining industry. In the next department will be all the objects employed for men's clothing; in the next, all that is used for habitations, and still further on, the materials employed in the application of the liberal arts. Each of these secondary naves is 23 metres in width, except the first, which is divided into two zones, one 9 and the other 14 metres wide. The light will come from the glass roof above, lined with transparent cloth, to soften the sun's rays.

In the centre of all these naves are rising the walls of the central ellipse, where are to be two galleries, one 15 metres, and the other 8½ metres wide. The first is to be consecrated to works of art, and the second to the history of labor. Beyond the latter gallery is an open space, where is to be established the central garden. This plain, 160 metres long and 62 metres wide, will be surrounded by a promenade 45 metres wide, raised up four steps, and covered by a handsome tent. The garden itself will be decorated with lawns, fountains, shrubbery, flowers, &c.

The great nave, the first above mentioned, now forms the outside belt of the Palace, but it will be surrounded by another gallery, 10 metres wide and 7½ metres high. This is to be called the "Eating Gallery," and on each side will be ranged rows of shops, the *ensemble* of which cannot fail to be extremely picturesque. As these shops or stalls are to be considered as forming part of the Exhibition, and will compete for the different series of prizes, they will be established under the direct auspices of all the nations exhibiting, which will thus introduce their peculiar dishes and beverages, (as far as variety is concerned, I can guess what nation will carry of the prize-medal for "drinks,") and the system of furnishing their places of public resort. Each establishment will be obliged to maintain an exclusively national character, so that we shall doubtless have French cafés, English taverns, German breweries, American bar-rooms, Italian coffee-houses, and restaurants of all countries, among which the curious visitor may taste and judge of birds' nest soup, boiled dog, tallow pastry, fried dromedary, locust jelly, buffalo steaks, johnny cake, pumpkin pies, and perhaps—who knows?—"pickled eels feet." In short, this part of the Exhibition will be a sort of gourmand's millenium. But here come the knotty questions with which I terminate this letter: Where are the polyglot waiters to come from? Who is to answer the queries of hungry customers, all talking at once, in about fifty different languages?

RALPH EASEL.

OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENCE.

Austrian Loyalty—Patriotism out of Reach of Danger—Opinions in Hungary—A King without a Kingdom—The Prussian Advance.

MUNICH, Saturday, July 21, 1866.

Some time ago there appeared in a Berlin paper an article in which it was asserted that KOSSUTH and others had posted placards in Hungary, calling on the people to take advantage of Austria's misfortunes to assert their independence. This was indignantly denied by the *Abend Post* (Austrian official journal) and pronounced "a Berlin lie." But it is not at all certain that recruits are flocking around the Emperor's standard there as he hoped and expected, nor is it even certain that they would not as soon have a Prussian King as an Austrian to rule over them. They are much chagrined in Vienna, too, about the apathy of the Bohemians, on whom they had counted largely for assistance. Frequent and plain have been the hints thrown out to that people that it would be a proper thing for them to organize a guerrilla warfare upon the Prussian lines of supply and their outposts, but the Bohemians take no hints. At last the *Kamerad* (organ of the Austrian War Minister) came out openly a few days' ago with an invitation, or piteous appeal rather, to the same effect, which, coming from so high a source, is certainly significant.

A Vienna correspondent writes: "Of the sort of patriotism that prevails here now you have no conception. When the enemy was yet only on the borders of Bohemia, the bravery of the sweet singers of Prague was well nigh so great that they would have eaten the Prussians up. No measure was too strong for them. Children and women were calling on them to extirpate the invaders, and they were at any time ready to pay ninety-five cents for admission to the 'New World' when SCHWENDLER advertised that he could, through clairvoyance, announce a festival of victory even though it were not yet won. To-day the Prussians are in front of Vienna, and the Councilmen and Delegates of that same City that formerly was wont to defend Emperor and Kingdom and their own homes with their heart's blood, now shudder at the bare possibility that an appeal to the people to rise may be an excess of energy, and content themselves with the cheap patriotism of heaping the blame upon the members of their own Government and making the political system responsible for all our military disasters. Vienna herself, in this most perilous time for the fatherland, has nothing else to offer but the most threadbare phrases of the most trifling liberalism. Nor yet in Hungary is it much better. There they are using the common disasters for the most selfish and partisan purposes, and the most distinguished 'patriots' higgle about the price they are to receive for saving the empire. '*Moriamur pro rege nostro!*' is the appeal of a time long gone by. 'Let us live for our own convenience!' that is the rallying cry of the Hungary of to-day. They have spoken ostentatious words of patriotism, but their deeds are naught." The actual amount that the Viennese have done is this—they have organized three battalions of citizen guards, and have the fourth nearly completed, (a battalion is 1,103 men.) Compare this with the magnificent outpourings of Philadelphia and Cincinnati on similar occasions. As for Hungary, it will be remembered that the Emperor lately sent the Empress and all the children to Pesth, for greater safety, while Vienna was in danger. Three days ago they came back, though the Prussians are nearer than ever. No reason is given for this, but it is conjectured that Pesth was found to be no safer for the imperial family than Vienna.

The King of Saxony has lost his beautiful little Kingdom, probaby forever, while his troops have been fighting valiantly for the Emperor, and thus far without pay. The solitary fortress of Konigstein is the only territory yet held by the Saxons. There is talk now in the Government circles of Vienna that the Emperor intends to compensate the King by making him a present of Bohemia! That reminds one of the two old sinners who quarreled about the title-deed that one had made over to the other of his prospective seat in Heaven. For the present, at least, it would be well for both Emperor and King to consult the Prussians in regard to Bohemia. But, seriously, it would appear as if such a disposition might eventually be made. The *Kreuzanzeiger* (the official organ of Prussia,) declared a few days ago that it was not the Prussian policy to annex either Bohemia or Moravia, that they would be a source of weakness not of strength. The King has a sufficient reason for pushing his armies under the very walls of Vienna in the fact that he cannot otherwise, probably, compel the Emperor to withdraw from the Bund. If, then, he should finally withdraw his armies from Bohemia, the Emperor might then have an opportunity to carry out his benevolent design, and it certainly will be policy for the Prussians not to attempt to hold Bohemia, as that would be such an enlargement of her boundaries as to make NAPOLEON uneasy. It will be a great acquisition if FREDERICK WILLIAM is permitted to retain the rich Kingdom of Saxony, which he would have less trouble in doing if King JOHN can be partly consoled for his loss by the gift of Bohemia.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE toward Vienna continues all but uninterruptedly. The centre and heaviest mass of their army, with the King at its head, is advancing over Lunderburg, (where the King's headquarters are to-day,) and the line of the Prague Railroad, apparently directing its march straight upon Vienna, while the right and left wings threaten Krems and Pressburg respectively, above and below Vienna. It will, of course, be their object to distract the attention of the Austrians by feints on various points, while they strike the decisive blow where least expected. It is believed in Vienna that they will make the chief attempt to cross at Pressburg, and for that very reason they will be likely to cross at another place. How near they are to the Austrian capital, to be sure! With the naked eye one can already see from the lofty tower of the great Cathedral of St. Stephen the long, dark lines of the "Pickelhaubens," as they wind up and down in the valleys of the march, and with a horse one could easily ride to their outposts in an hour and a half. The strength of their army is estimated in Vienna at 340,000. Meantime BENEDEK has been completely cut off from Vienna, and his present movements are known only by conjecture, though it is supposed he is moving southeastward, through Leopoldstadt, into Hungary. Nobody cares now what BENEDEK does with himself.

The retreating Austrians appear to have been exercising gunpowder in a way that is hardly lawful in the dominions of the French Emperor. Falling back before the Italians under CIALDINI, they have blown up numerous bridges over canals and rivers. At Rovigo they blew up a fort that contained 154 cannon, 15,000 heavy projectiles, and 200,000 pounds of powder, making an unheard of explosion and noise. They also destroyed the great railroad bridges over the rivers Etsch and Brenta. Whether the responsibility for such proceedings, after hostilities were ended, or ought to be, rests on the retreating Austrians or the pursuing Italians, NAPOLEON must determine.

SEGREX.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Annual Session—Distinguished Savans Present—Interesting Paper from Prof. Agassiz.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The National Academy of Science met in this town to-day. It was incorporated by act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, consists of fifty members selected for eminent scientific ability and attainments, and is intended to work alone and in coöperation with the Government in furthering the interests of science more immediately profitable to the Government and country.

The Academy met at 9 A. M. in the County Court Room. In the absence of the President Prof. BACHE, of the Coast Survey, the Vice-President, Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, took the chair. Profs. Louis Agassiz, Walcott, Gibbs, and Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard College, President Barnard and Profs. Terry, Rood and Rutherford, of Columbia College, Prof. Guyot, of Princeton, N. J., Messrs. J. P. Lesley, Lecante and Fraser, of Philadelphia; Lee, Lesquereux of Columbia; B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, Mass., and W. D. Whitney, of Yale, answered to their names. Admiral C. H. Davis and Prof. Coffin, of the Naval Academy, afterward came in. Prof. A. A. GOULD, of Boston, and Prof. S. W. JOHNSON, of Yale College, have arrived in town, and Gen. BARNARD and others will be expected to-morrow.

The principal action taken this morning was to appoint the scientific sessions at 9 A. M., and the business sessions at 8 P. M. through the week, and to select Thursday evening for the public delivery of an eulogy upon the life and character of the late EDWARD HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College, a former member. The eulogy will be pronounced by J. P. LESLEY.

Papers were read at the scientific session this morning on a Photometric Method, by Prof. O. N. ROOD; on a Normal Map of the Solar Spectrum, by Prof. WALCOTT GIBBS; on the Traces of Glaciers—under the tropics—by Prof. LOUIS AGAZZIS. All these elicited questions and discussions.

The latter, which embraced the result of Prof AGAZZIS' explorations from the Valley of the Amazon, called out so lively interest and discussion that the subject was ordered to be carried over to the meeting to-morrow. Many valuable papers have been entered for reading, and an interesting and profitable meeting is anticipated. The Academy will adjourn on Saturday.

THE PLAINS.

The Indian War—Attack on the White Rock Settlements—Atrocities in New-Mexico—Troops for the Frontier.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

The Indians made a raid upon the settlements on White Rock, a tributary of the Republican. They were dressed in soldiers' uniforms, and armed with revolvers, sabers and carbines. They stole all the provisions, clothes and horses from the settlers, and captured a woman and her child, and took them with them.

After committing the most fiendish outrages upon her, they left her insensible. She was found next day and brought into the settlement. The Indians gave the inhabitants notice to leave, stating that they were bound to have their hunting grounds, and would hold them or die, and said that there were a great many bands organized to drive the whites from their hunting grounds.

The Indians in the Powder River country have been stampeding stock and committing other depredations in New-Mexico. They lassoed a Mexican, and drove off a large amount of stock. Troops have been ordered on the frontier by Gens. GRANT and POPE. The greatest excitement exists there.

ANOTHER FIRE IN SARATOGA.

The Destruction of the Columbian Hotel.

SARATOGA, 7th, (midnight.)

A fire broke out at 11 o'clock to-night in a wooden building next to the Columbian Hotel, occupied by Messrs. KRIGGER, furniture dealer, HIRAM PALMER, provision dealer, and C. H. BROWN, baker. The building was destroyed.

The fire then caught in the Columbian Hotel, which is now burning.

The Hotel could have been saved by an efficient fire department and a supply of water.

There is danger of the fire extending to buildings further south from the same cause.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 8—1:20 A. M.

The Columbian Hotel is completely destroyed.

The losses are: On the hotel, $50,000; insured for about $30,000. KRIGGER's loss, $15,000; insured $8,450. BROWN, $5,000; insured $1,900. PALMER, $5,000; insured $2,000.

Miss CARRIE CARPENTER's loss on house $1,500—insured $5,000. The furniture was not insured—loss $1,000. The house was saved after received considerable damage.

J. H. HARRINGTON occupied a store in Miss CARPENTER's house, stocked with liquors. Loss $1,000 by removal—insured.

M. P. BICKWELL owned the house occupied by PALMER and BROWN. Loss $1,500.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Fifteen Killed and Seventy Wounded—The Disaster Caused by Racing.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The steamer *Gen. Lytle*, which exploded at Bethlehem, Indiana, yesterday, belonged to the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line. The disaster is the first serious one which has occurred to this Company. The total number of killed and wounded is not yet ascertained.

LATER.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The latest accounts from the scene of the steamer *Lytle* disaster, state that fifteen were killed and about seventy wounded. Most of the killed were deck hands. Ten of the wounded died at Madison, Ind., Saturday.

At the inquest held at Madison this morning, the Jury condemned both boats for racing.

CANADA.

Resignation of Mr. Galt.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

Mr. GALT, Minister of Finance, has resigned. The alleged reason is a difference with his colleagues on the Lower Canada school question. Parliament will be prorogued at the end of this week.

A Probable Homicide and a Suicide.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

A man named ALDERMAN shot his brother-in-law, named BARTLET, at Hindsburgh, Orleans County, last evening, during a quarrel at ALDERMAN's house. BARTLET will probably die.

A prisoner in custody of a policeman from Syracuse, in the 1:05 train east from this city this morning, jumped from the car window, near Warner's Station, and was killed.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The city is very quiet.

One bale of new cotton was received to-day, classing as good middling, grown in Jefferson Parish, La. Cotton sales, 600 bales low middling, at 33c.@35c. Receipts during last four days, 614 bales, against 848 of last week; exported, 5,587 bales. Bank Sterling, 59; New-York exchange, ⅛@¼ discount. Freights to New-York, ½c.; to Liverpool, 9-16c.; to Havre, 1½c.

The steamer *Madison*, of Pittsburgh, in the coal trade, lost her upper decks by fire last night. Loss $7,000. She is partially insured.

Robbery at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The cottage of Mr. W. CHILDS was robbed last night of valuables to the amount of $700. The thieves escaped without detection.

Quarantine at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Medical Director of the Department of the Carolinas has issued an order establishing a quarantine for all vessels arriving here from New-York, to last 15 days from the date of their clearance from New-York, at the end of which time they will be permitted to pass, if there is no sickness on board.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The successful revival of "Pocahontas" bids fair to be a feature in the season of theatricals. It is carefully placed upon the stage, and the cast is thoroughly admirable. Mr. BROUGHAM is the same old *Powhatan* as of yore. His war paint and Indianesqueries are singularly becoming; also, effective. He sings and dances and smokes and plays Injun with the *abandon* and humor which in other days made his *Powhatan* a gem of purest ray serene. Mr. DUNN as *John Smith*, the fortunate bridegroom of the original *Pocahontas*, is, of course, good. WALCOT's Dutchman is stupid—intentional, of course, but none the less successfully stupid. Miss MELVILLE assumes the *rôle* of *Pocahontas* to the delight of a numerous *clientellee* and invests it with a certain vivacious interest which it originally lacked. The choruses are excellent, the processions fine, the whole a success. To-night and every night "Pocahontas" will be given, preceded by the burletta of "Jenny Leatherlungs," in which Mr. ANDREWS excels himself and delights his audience.

OLYMPIC THEATRE; The "Ice Witch" holds her own, the houses being crowded nightly. It is to be hoped that Miss ADA and Miss EMMA WEBB will be afforded an opportunity to do something better during their engagement. The dancing of Miss MILLIE FOWLER and Miss THERESA WOOD, with the splendid choruses of the grotesque German band receive nightly deserved encores.

WALLACK'S THEATRE; Mr. MOSS retains very naturally the Irish Drama of "Shamus O'Brien" upon his bills. Mr. BRYANT's success in this rather sensational effort is genuine. He only needs to stop singing to be in the front rank of deservedly popular actors. Mr. FLOYD's role of *Sir Derry Down* is intrusted to the care and attention of Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, an actor of experience and merit, whose genial face is seen too little upon our metropolitan boards. The rest of the cast is unchanged. The drama has proven successful, and will be given to-night, and every night.

Lake Mahopac.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

This beautiful Summer resort has been particularly lively this season, and appears to be growing in popular favor. The guests never seem to be at a loss for amusement, the lake, the bowling alleys, the delightful walks and drives affording never ending variety. A few evenings ago the guests of the Gregory House and their friends were entertained at a magnificent ball given by Mr. GREGORY. The ball-room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the toilets of the ladies were of the most *recherché* description. A fine band had been specially engaged for the occasion, and dancing was kept up with spirit until the dawn looked in upon the merry throng, and warned them to depart. Altogether, a most enjoyable evening was passed, Mr. GREGORY sparing no pains to make the affair pass off pleasantly.

B.

The Soldiers' New Bounty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There being some excitement among the parties entitled to the new bounty, I will give them some good advice in regard to their making exertions to secure their money. A great number of men apply daily to irresponsible claim-agents or brokers, and deposit their discharge papers and their claims in their hands, subjecting themselves to be defrauded by these sharpers. Some other soldiers (and they are unfortunately numerous) are trying to sell their discharges at a large discount, without reflecting that the fact of their having sold or loaned their discharge papers, if proved, will deprive them of the benefit of the new law. There is in this City a well-known institution—the Soldiers and Sailors' Employment and Relief Agency—at No. 136 Canal-street, managed by a responsible Committee, which has established a Claim Bureau, with a competent advisory Board, which will collect the claims of soldiers without any charge. I would recommend all having claims for bounty, &c., to apply to that institution, which will take care conscientiously of their interests.

SOLDIER.

BREECH-LOADERS.—The London papers are full of articles on the recent trials with breech-loaders at Wimbledon. A prize of £50 was offered by the *Saturday Review* for the breech-loader that would make the best score on time at 500 yards, covering both conditions of accuracy and rapidity. The London *Times* says the applause was tremendous when Sergeant KERR, of the London Scottish, was called to the front to receive a well-won prize given by the *Saturday Review*, which he won with the admirable score of 19 out of a possible 20 at 500 yards, with an Enfield rifle converted to a breech-loader on the Berdan system, beating all the fine sights, heavy barrels, and sharp twist rifles which were brought into competition for the judicious prize given for military breech-loaders. This would seem to establish the fact that a muzzle-loading musket converted into a breech-loader on the Berdan plan, recently recommended to our Government by the Board of which Gen. HANCOCK was President, is at least equal to any of the breech-loaders—made especially as such from the commencement—a point of great interest to all Governments, as it seems to be universally conceded that all troops must hereafter be armed with breech-loaders. All have more or less of the old musket, and we infer from all the reports that the plan of alteration is very simple and inexpensive.

An Elderly Lady

To her Little Grand-daughter.

A lady agent in Massachusetts writes: "I recently sold one of your machines (Willcox & Gibbs) to an elderly lady, *for her little grand-daughter, a child not yet twelve years old*, and it gives me great pleasure to tell you that SHE LEARNED TO RUN IT PERFECTLY—*hemming as well as I can*—IN ONE AFTERNOON."—*Advertisement.*

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,

Prevents the Hair from Falling.

Burnett's Cocoaine,

Promotes its Healthy Growth.

Burnett's Cocoaine,

Affords the Richest Lustre.

Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious

Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.

Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child it comforts and rests the mother.

The Agency of Warren, Ackerman & Co., for the sale of the goods of the UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY has expired. Orders may be addressed directly to the Company, at their warehouse, No. 20 Park-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Baby-Jumper—A new invention. Price $8. Send for circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-street. Also, carriages, hobby-horses, every style, invalid chairs, swings and toys.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use*. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers, GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

A clear complexion and a healthy skin can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Veiled Prophet

failed to entrance young Azim with the voluptuous incense of his burning spices, but, ah! had PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS been among the perfumes of his seraglio, the lover of Zelica would have tried to escape its seductions in vain.

Keep your Horses' Hoofs in Perfect Order.—DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE will do it, and will cure scratches, swellings, sores, cuts, galls, bruises, and in many cases quittor, spavin and enlarged joints. Fifty cents a box. Sold by druggists, harness-makers, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st.

Notice to Sea-Bathers.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair neutralizes all bad effects of salt water upon the hair. The use of this invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, giving it a soft and glossy appearance, no matter how often the hair is washed in water. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Marsden's Cholera Cure

can be relied on in every case.

MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE

has never failed.

MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE

is certain to relieve and cure.

Price $1. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot, No. 363 Canal-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

MARRIED.

SIBLEY—STEWART.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, by Rev. L. S. Weed, WILLIAM H. SIBLEY, Jr., to EMMA KATE STEWART, daughter of James D. and Annie Hague Stewart, and grand-daughter of John Hague, Esq., of West Hoboken.

DIED.

BANKS.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, ISABELLA HENDERSON LENOX, wife of the late William Banks, and daughter of the late Robert Lenox.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., on Friday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BENJAMIN.—In Sing Sing, Monday, Aug. 6, of congestion of the brain, KATE, youngest child of Major and Delia F. Benjamin, aged 8 months and 13 days.

BESSON.—In Hoboken, on Monday morning, Aug. 6, of cholera infantum, CORA LOUISE, only child of Robert H. and Mintie Besson, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 81 Bloomfield-st. this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. Train leaves 26th-st. at 11 A. M.

CHAPMAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 7, of cholera, ALFRED CHAPMAN, freight agent of the People's Line of steamers, son of the late Joseph Chapman, of Montreal, in his 38th year.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, West 69th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

☞ Albany and Montreal papers please copy.

CLEW.—On Monday, Aug. 6, at his residence at Beverly, N. J., after a short illness, JOHN FERDINAND CLEW, aged 48 years and 6 months.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DONALDSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 7, JERUSHA HALSEY, wife of Wm. Donaldson, in her 68th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

DUSENBURY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 7, after a short illness, DANIEL J. DUSENBURY, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 31 Grove-st., on Thursday morning, Aug. 9, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment by the 11 A. M. train, New-York and Harlem Railroad, from corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

FORBUSH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 5, HANNAH FORBUSH, aged 65 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mary's Church, corner Classon and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock Wednesday, Aug. 8.

GREEN.—After a short illness, at the residence of Dr. John W. Weed, Metuchin, N. J., Mrs. EZRA GREEN, of Mobile, Ala., aged 52 years.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

HERRICK.—At Bellegrove, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 6, LUCRETIA MORSE, youngest child of Charles K. and Lucretia M. Herrick, and grand-daughter of Sidney E. Morse, Esq.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 12 M. Carriages in waiting at Centre-st., Newark, for the 11 o'clock train from Cortlandt-st.

HURRY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 7, EMILY BUCKNOR, daughter of James and Emily Bucknor Hurry, in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MCEWEN.—On Monday, Aug. 6, SARAH, wife of John McEwen, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Rynack, No. 169 Jay-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day.

☞ Glasgow and Dublin papers please copy.

MCREADY.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, FREDERICK ELVIN, youngest son of Frederick and Phebe Ann McReady, aged 9 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1,978 3d-av.

PEGRAM.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 6, MARY SPENCER, second daughter of the late George H. Pegram, aged 21 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 9th inst., at Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, at 4 o'clock P. M.

PROAL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 7, after a short illness, MARY EGBERT, wife of Capt. Augustus Proal.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

ROBINSON.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 5, SAMUEL, only child of Nathaniel and Ada J. Robinson, aged 1 year and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner 3d-av. and 6th-st., Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 1 P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot.

RAFTER.—On Monday, Aug. 6, ELLA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Louisa Rafter, aged 1 year, 5 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 201½ East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., without further invitation.

ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Aug. 6, after a lingering illness, JULIA A., wife of Daniel A. Robbins, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 336 Pearl-st., Wednesday, 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SIBLEY.—On Sunday, Aug. 5, EMMA KATE STEWART, wife of Wm. H. Sibley, and daughter of Jas. D. and Annie H. Stewart.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, John Hague, Esq., of West Hoboken, and her brother-in-law, Jas. A. Gilbert, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 21 East Broadway. Her remains will be interred in the family ground in Greenwood Cemetery.

SHERWOOD.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 7, MARY SHERWOOD, widow of the late John Sherwood, aged 95 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Harbeck, No. 260 5th-av. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of Wm. H. Harbeck and Charles H. Harbeck, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WHITTEMORE.—In Northampton, on Saturday, Aug. 4, of hasty consumption, H. HOUSTON WHITTEMORE, eldest son of the late H. S. Whittemore.

YARDLEY.—In Middletown, Conn., Monday, Aug. 6, ROSAMOND, youngest child of Rev. Henry A. and Jane Woolsey Yardley, aged 9 months and 20 days.

BODY RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was received at the Morgue this evening, at 5:35, from Pier No. 33 East River, aged about 35, height 5 feet 8 inches, hair sandy, smooth sunburnt face, slim proportions, both legs ulcerated above the ankles. Dressed as follows: black sack coat, cotton undershirt, light colored cassimere check pants, gray cotton socks, boots with tops cut off.

JOHN H. MANAHAN, Warden.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW valuable information suited to the married, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW AMERICAN NOVEL.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
Publish this Day:

I.

INSIDE:
A CHRONICLE OF SECESSION.
BY GEORGE F. HARRINGTON.
RICHLY ILLUSTRATED BY THOMAS NAST.
8vo, Paper, $1 25; Cloth, $1 75.

The author of this novel is a native of the South, and has never resided in a free State. His direct contact with the rebellion during the entire period through which it lasted gives to the work the most intense interest and an indisputable authority. The tale, though taking the form of a novel, assumes only the slightest guise of fiction; as a historical picture of the South during our civil war it is strictly true in every important particular—so remarkably true, indeed, in its general application to Southern society during the war, that the publishers have received letters, coming from residents of the States lately in rebellion, professing to identify the most important characters of the story with real personages known to the various correspondents. As a dramatic work of great original power, and as at the same time a faithful picture of the most exciting period of American history, it has never been equaled by any American novel. Its characterization is more remarkable and more varied than that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and it is also more truthful, being drawn from a larger experience. The illustrations, by Mr. Thomas Nast, rank as among the first productions of this celebrated artist. Speaking of this work of Mr. Harrington, the New-York *Evening Post* justly remarks that "for tragic and life-like interest, and for real merit of other kinds, it has not been equaled in half a dozen years in any English magazine."

II.

ENGLISH TRAVELERS
AND
ITALIAN BRIGANDS;
A narrative of Capture and Captivity.
By W. J. C. MOENS.
With a Map and Illustrations.
12mo. Cloth, Beveled Edges, $1 75.

"Mr. Moens had a bad time of it among the Italian brigands. But his misfortunes are now to himself and to his friends a source of no little entertainment, and we can say for those who listen to his story that we have followed him in his adventures with pleasure. He tells his tale in a clear and simple style, and with that confident manliness which is not afraid to be natural."—*The London Times.*

"Mr. Moens has had an experience and an adventure of startling magnitude in these prosaic times of ours. He has seen what no other Englishman has seen, and has done what no one else has done, and has written a bright and charming book as the result."—*All the Year Round.*

"Mr. Moens tells, in this book, of his life among the brigands as their prisoner until the payment of the heavy ransom asked for himself and his friend Mr. Aynsley. Here, then, is a man with a good story to tell. For the comfort of all who would like an honest story about robbers, full of adventure, recent and quite true, be it known that Mr. Moens does know how to tell his tale. He tells it faithfully and simply. It is very interesting."—*London Examiner.*

"We have no doubt that the book will be extensively read; we are quite sure that it will do an immense amount of good. It lets in a flood of light upon the dens of these robbers. It will bring to bear upon the whole system the public opinion of Europe."—*London Daily News.*

III.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland; with a Railroad Map, corrected up to July, 1866, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fifth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

The object of this work is to give a distinct and clear outline, or a skeleton tour, through the different cities and places of interest in Europe and the East; the names of the principal works of art by the leading masters in all the galleries; the fees expected by the different custodians; the names and charges of the principal hotels; the cost of traveling the different routes and the time employed; all the items in reference to the transportation of luggage, and the innumerable small charges which tend to swell the account of traveling expenses; so that travelers may not only be able to travel without a courier, saving thereby twenty-five per cent. of their expenses, but may avoid the purchase of some twenty-five volumes of Guide-Books, at an expense of nearly $100, in addition to the charges upon their weight. Those who have been in Europe and those who cannot go to Europe will both find in this work a fund of entertainment; the first to read up and remember what they have seen, and the second what they ought to have seen.

From T. B. LAWRENCE, U. S. Consul-General, Florence, Feb. 15, 1866.

From having traveled somewhat extensively in former years in Europe and the East, I can say with entire truth that you have succeeded in combining more that is instructive and valuable for the traveler than is contained in any one or series of hand-books that I have ever met with.

From a Lady Traveling in Europe, April 17, 1866.

I have met with such an excellent guide-book here, "Harper's Hand-Book for Travelers in Europe and the East." You had better get one in New-York before you leave; it is so much better than carrying a dozen red-covered Murrays—as you see most of the travelers doing—until you get sick of the sight of them.

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POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—On invitation of the Johnson Union Club, Hon. S. S. COX will address the citizens of the District on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1866, at 8 o'clock, at Democratic Hall, No. 206 8th-av. Citizens are invited to attend. Subject—Rump Radical Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Conflict Between the State and National Authorities.

We learn from Charleston that President JOHNSON has confirmed the action of Gen. SICKLES in the cases of the two murderers lately sentenced to death by the State authorities. He has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life at the Tortugas, conforming the punishment inflicted to that ordered by Gen. SICKLES in the case of the two younger ones, and the convicts have already been sent thither in a sailing vessel. The other *habeas corpus* case came up before Judge BRYAN, of the United States District Court, on July 30. Judge MAGRATH appeared as counsel, and read a return stating that Lieut. MANNING is now and was at the time when said writ was served upon him and when his return to the same was made, an officer in the Army of the United States. * * * *

And this respondent says that the said MICHAEL COSTELLO never was in his custody nor subject to his control, so that this respondent had any power to dispose of him, except in obedience to such order as he might receive from his military superiors. That he had no power to refuse to receive the said MICHAEL COSTELLO when he was ordered by the Provost-Marshal to do so, nor had he power to refuse to surrender the said MICHAEL COSTELLO when to that end he was in like manner commanded, by the orders of his superior officer. That without such order from some superior officer commanding him in this Military Department, he had no power to do more than safely keep the said MICHAEL COSTELLO; nor could he bring the said MICHAEL COSTELLO before this Court. And this respondent says that in obedience to such order as has been received by him from his military superior, and to which he was bound to render obedience, the said MICHAEL COSTELLO has been delivered by him as he was commanded by the Provost-Marshal, and he has not now the possession of his body, nor has he any control which he can exercise over the same.

And this respondent further answering says, that acting, as he has done, under the orders of his military superiors—which he was bound to obey—that he could not in any just sense be said to have committed an act of disobedience to any order or decree of the Court or of the requirements of its process. That to affirm his inability to do what he was required to do, as in itself an act of disobedience, involves the corresponding affirmation not only of his power but also obligation to disobey the orders of his military superiors, and exercise a discretion as to the nature and extent of the obedience he should render to the commands of his military superiors, whose orders he is bound to obey.

But if it should in the judgment of this Court be considered that such inability on his part does constitute a technical disobedience, this respondent submits that the disobedience, because of which this Court has authority by summary proceedings to punish by attachment, is confined by the same law which gives the power to that disobedience which the Court will consider from all the circumstances and adjudge to have been willful. And that in no case will the Court proceed to punish as in cases of contempt, by fine and imprisonment, according to discretion, in some cases without limit, unless that non-compliance with its order or decree, which it treats as disobedience and punished as such, from the circumstances of the case is proved to have been willful. No such intent has been imputed to this respondent; no circumstance in the case would sustain it if it were made. So far as he could obey the order of the Court he has done so; and this respondent cannot better illustrate the inapplicability to him of the making absolute the rule for the attachment of him than is exhibited in this: that the imprisonment would be for an indefinite period—perhaps until the person of MICHAEL COSTELLO was produced, when by orders which he could not do otherwise than obey; when resistance to such orders, if he had attempted so to do, would have been unavailing, the said MICHAEL COSTELLO has been removed from his custody and transferred to another post in another State; and when, by such transfer, it is absolutely impossible for this respondent to comply with any order whatsoever touching his person.

And this respondent further submits that the "disobedience or resistance" to "the lawful writ process under rule, decree or command" of this Court, because of and for the punishment of which authority has been given to this Court to issue its attachment and inflict summary punishment for contempt, applies only to cases where that disobedience or resistance is willful, and does not extend to the case where non-compliance simply with the "order, rule, decree or command" of the Court is the consequence of orders from a competent Department of the United States, and a compliance with and obedience to the requirements of which is a necessity, superinduced by considerations affecting the general welfare; and if they do in any case personally affect the individual who acts in obedience to them, never draw after them such consequences, in cases where the motive which prompts the conduct is laid open to the Court, and excludes the presumption of a wilful act, intended to impeach the dignity of the Court, or diminish the respect which it is intended to command.

And this respondent submits that he has offered no resistance; nor has, if guilty of disobedience, been so willfully. That he has done all in his power to comply with the order of the Court, in having submitted his return to the said writ. That he is not in the possession of the body of MICHAEL COSTELLO; that the said MICHAEL COSTELLO has been removed by competent superior authority from his control; and therefore he asks that the rule directed to issue against him be discharged for the following reasons:

1. That he has done all that was in his power to do in the return he has made to the said writ:
2. That whatever more than he has done, was or is required of him, and which he is unable to do, such inability does not constitute that willful disobedience which power is given to the Court to punish.
3. That he has not in motive or in act, intended or done anything which can be construed into a wish or attempt to disobey or resist any order, rule or process of this Court. And if there has been on the part of this respondent a compliance short of the accomplishment of what the Court intended, it was and is his misfortune not to be able to do more than he has done.

F. J. MANNING,
Lieut. 128th U. S. C. T.

Sworn to before me this 30th July, 1866.

DAN'L. HORLBECK,
C. D. C. U. S. for South Carolina.

J. B. CAMPBELL, Esq., and EDWARD MCCRADY, Jr., Esq., appeared as counsel.

Mr. CAMPBELL, for petitioner, stated that he had no objection to the return, provided it was so amended as to appear on the record that the respondent gave information to his superior officers of the position he occupied.

Gov. MAGRATH, as counsel for Lieut. MANNING, consented to amend the return as desired by the counsel for petitioner. The Court assented, and the return was amended.

A Reminiscence of the Rebellion—A Lady Giving Testimony Concerning the Pirate Florida.

The Ravenna (Ohio) *Democrat* says: "Very many Ravennians well remember Mrs. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, wife of the gentleman who was the first cashier of the Portage County Branch Bank, whose residence in Ravenna covered the time between December, 1847, and January, 1851. For some little time prior to the war, Mr. WILLIAMS held the post of Commissioner of Customs, at Swartow, China, one of the five ports through which commerce is admitted into the Celestial Kingdom.

On a homeward voyage, about two years since, on account of her health, on board the steamship *Jacob Bell*, Mrs. WILLIAMS was captured by the rebel privateer *Florida*, and robbed of all her baggage, including letters, pictures and curiosities she was bringing to America.

The rebel commander of the *Florida* was Capt. J. N. MAFFITT, who a few years before the war had become the owner of some property in St. Paul, Minnesota. A complaint and prayer for the confiscation of a piece of property in that city known as lot one, block thirty-six, upon which stands the building used as the St. Paul *Press* office, was commenced in the United States District Court, and was heard at its session at Winona, early in June last—this being the first case of the kind decided in Minnesota.

As the courts of the United States make it a rule that no decree of confiscation be entered unless the acts of rebellion be proved by testimony, it became necessary to summon from New-York Mrs. WILLIAMS, who was on the ship *Jacob Bell*, when that vessel was captured by the *Florida*, and therefore an eye-witness of MAFFITT's overt acts of hostility to the Government.

Her testimony before Judge NELSON, though developing nothing new on the general charge of rebellion, was quite interesting for its personal reminiscences of the noted buccaneer who commanded the *Florida*. Mrs. WILLIAMS cherishes lively recollections of the robbing of her personal effects by MAFFITT, and would be glad to inflict upon him adequate punishment for his crimes. She gave an account of the capture of the *Jacob Bell*, and the part taken in the transaction by MAFFITT. On being taken on board the *Florida*, she heard a cultivated voice saying, 'please take my arm, madam,' and being surrounded by ruffians, she allowed Capt. MAFFITT to conduct her to his cabin; she afterward handed to Capt. MAFFITT a list of private property, with the expectation that it would be saved from the fate reserved from the ship and valuable cargo. MAFFITT told her that he could not save her property, and expressed his regret at what she must suffer in seeing the destruction of so many of the nice, curious, useful and valuable articles she had purchased in China.

Mrs. WILLIAMS obtained permission to return to the *Jacob Bell*, and there discovered the rebel officers and crew in the act of appropriating her property to their own use, which she was powerless to prevent. The officers of the *Florida* split and broke open her packages, which contained laces, private letters, photographs of friends; and such as they did not want were cast on the deck and trodden under foot. While engaged in this business the *Jacob Bell* drifted against the *Florida*, and for a time all on board the latter were in imminent peril. But steam was got up, and the two vessels were disentangled, and soon after the *Jacob Bell* was fired and destroyed. Mrs. WILLIAMS gives MAFFITT a very bad character. He was outwardly civil, but if it could better have served his purpose and benefited his cause, it would cost him no pang to act the pirate to the death as he was acting it to the life. Mrs. WILLIAMS was on the *Florida* five days, when she, with all the officers and crew of the *Jacob Bell*, were transferred to a Danish bark and taken to Bermuda.

The evidence in regard to MAFFITT's overt acts of rebellion being amply sufficient, Judge NELSON issued the decree of confiscation."

A SAD AFFAIR—A CHILD AND MAN DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon a sad affair occurred in the Eighteenth Ward, by which a brave man lost his life in an attempt to save that of a child. MARY AMOS, aged 7 years, was playing at Otis-street wharf, on the Delaware, when she fell into the water. Great excitement at once prevailed, during which a man named PATRICK CAMPBELL jumped into the river to rescue the child, but in doing so lost his life, notwithstanding efforts were made to save him. The child was also drowned. The body of CAMPBELL was soon after recovered and taken to his residence in Otis-street, above Richmond-street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. The body of the child was not recovered. The parents reside at Tulip and Cumberland streets. This most distressing occurrence caused a great sensation in the neighborhood, and the sympathy for the unfortunate man, as well as for the child, was universal.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 6.*

RIOT AT PETROLEUM CENTRE.

A Raid on the Bagnios—Two of the Rioters Shot—Houses Demolished—Women Stripped and Stampeded.

From the Titusville Herald, Aug. 1.

A disgraceful and destructive riot occurred at Petroleum Centre on Monday night, resulting in the wounding of two men, complete demolition of one house, the cleaning out of another, and the loss of thousands of dollars' worth of property by indiscriminate pillage.

About 10½ o'clock on Monday night a gang of bullies and bruisers collected in front of the house of Madam WOOD, an establishment on Washington-street, where the "pretty waiter-girls" of the "Free-and-Easys" are lodged and boarded. The ball was opened by a discharge of vulgar and profane expletives, which were quickly followed by a volley of stones thrown at the windows and doors. This lasted about ten minutes, when a missile thrown through one of the windows struck a lamp, which fell to the floor and set the interior in a blaze.

The crowd then rushed forward and burst open the door, entered the house, and drove out the inmates. No further offensive demonstrations were made, the crowd appearing satisfied with their work. The house was little injured.

After retiring from the premises, the mob as if by a common impulse, or by preconcerted arrangement, made their way to the residence of Miss LUCY HART, also on Washington-street. It was a handsome, conspicuous dwelling, two stories in height, and 20 feet front by 50 feet.

On reaching their destination, several of the men demanded that everybody should leave the house. The woman was called to the door, and asked how much time she required to get ready to leave the town. She replied twenty-four hours. After some consultation among the leaders, there seemed to be a disposition to retire, when some party in the house, (supposed to be the bartender,) discharged a pistol at the crowd from one of the windows. Shots were also fired from the second story by parties unknown.

Two men in the crowd were wounded by the shots, JAMES LEONARD receiving a bullet in his right arm, and PETER COSGROVE a similar token in his right thigh. The wounded men were removed to a drug-store for surgical treatment, and the crowd, greatly exasperated, stormed the building *en masse*. The windows and doors were shivered in every part of the house, and the raiders entered at every aperture in front, flank and rear.

Once within the walls, the rioters proceeded to commit every imaginable extravagance. Some of them rushed up stairs and commenced to ransack and pillage. Trunks and closets were broken open and their contents thrown about the floor or stuffed into sacks and pillow-cases and carried off. If the building had been on fire, and the multitude were intent on emptying it in the quickest time on record, they could not have evinced greater energy and determination.

One spectator counted seven hair-cloth sofas which were taken or thrown out of the house and instantly carried off. Four or five marble-topped tables were thrown out of the windows. Trunks, Brussels carpets, mattresses, bed-clothes, chairs, and every species of furniture and crockery shared the same fate. The rioters walked off deliberately with their plunder in every direction, and seemed to enjoy the havoc and depredations as the most innocent of pastimes. Wanton destruction and pillage seemed to be the main object of the demonstration. The partitions were all demolished. Some of the women were stripped of their clothing and brutally outraged. There were six in the house, and after their escape they sought shelter in every direction. Wherever they were found by the rioters the house was threatened, and they were compelled to seek other hiding-places. Our reporter found three of them in a negro shanty, who informed him that they stayed all night in a stable, the hotels having refused to accommodate them for fear of being mobbed.

Many of the rioters became intoxicated, and paraded the streets in the women's clothing stolen from the house. Scarcely anything of value, excepting stair-carpets, was left in the house. It was the property of Mr. ADDLER. He had given the occupants notice to quit, but had been unable to eject them.

LUCY HART, the proprietor of the establishment, is a resident of Washington, D. C., where she maintains a similar institution on a much grander scale. She is reputed to be worth $150,000, which was accumulated in this profession. Beside the loss of her household furniture on this occasion, her entire wardrobe and diamond jewelry shared the same calamity.

She started for Franklin yesterday morning, alleging that she had the names of the ringleaders, and several of the parties who stole her furniture, and she would bring them to time.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Visit of Gen. Sheridan—Later from Tampico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 2.

The United States revenue cutter *McCulloch* arrived at this port yesterday from Brazos Santiago. She brings Gen. SHERIDAN and staff, who have been on a short visit to Brownsville, Matamoras, and other places on the Rio Grande.

By this arrival we have advices from the Rio Grande of July 29. The Brownsville *Courier* says that business appears to be dull, but that considerable is doing in the way of local trade. Important importations are being made, and the only reason why trade with the interior is not brisk, is the bad condition of the roads leading into the interior of Texas and Mexico. In the meantime there is considerable local trade and an accumulation of goods for the country. The health of the border is excellent, the temperature pleasant, and recent fevers have passed away.

There was considerable speculation on the border as to the object of Gen. SHERIDAN's visit. "Some see in it," says the *Courier*, "a message, by an authority of the first order, on the subject of Mexico; others see in it only a tour of inspection." "All this," continues the *Courier*, "is enveloped in mystery, and if it be true that Gen. SHERIDAN has passed the greater part of his time at Matomoras, we may shortly expect important revelations." Later, the *Courier* says that the General delayed his departure to attend a grand *fête* given by the Trevino family to him and the leading Americans at Matomoras.

The same paper, July 29, says of travel and trade on the Upper Rio Grande:

"A dispatch from Mr. LIVINGSTON, Quartermaster's Agent at White's ranche, announces to Col. HOWELL, Chief-Quartermaster, that the first train since the storm arrived safely at White's ranche. We are informed that in a couple of days, at the latest, the road between Brownsville and White's Ranche will be practicable for the stage, which will give us our daily communication with Brazos Santiago."

Letters had been received at Brownsville from exiles, who went down to Tampico, in the steamer *Holcombe*. They say that Tampico was in no danger of being taken by the Liberals. There was a strong garrison in the place. The river was patroled by armed boats, and two gunboats were stationed at its mouth. The arrival of a portion of MEJIA's forces from Matamoras had restored perfect security. The capture of the city was not entertained. The news sent out from it and published in New-York was false in fact and intent.

FROM HAYTI.

The Rebellion Put Down.

From the Boston Traveller.

A letter has been received in this city from a German house in Miragoane, Hayti, which, after announcing that the last rebellion had been put down, makes the following important statement:

"The cause of the frequent outbreaks in Hayti has been the life tenure of the Presidential office, which was distasteful to many. This has been happily settled. The Haytien Chambers have passed a law making the term of office of the President four years, and under this law GEFFRARD has been nominated and confirmed."

This will tend to restore peace and quietness, under which we hope that this fertile island will go forward in the path of peace and prosperity.

The Robbery of the Quartermaster's Chest at Nashville.

From the Nashville Union, Aug. 4.

MALONEY, who robbed Major EMMERSON's safe in this city, some weeks since, of $8,000, while standing sentinel at the office of the Post Quartermaster, where the safe was deposited, arrived here last evening from Louisville, hand-cuffed and under strict guard. We mentioned yesterday that he was arrested near a little village, or station, in Indiana, called Memphis, by Officers BLIGH and GALLAHER, of the Louisville detectives, and that some $3,300 in money, three horses and a buggy, valued at $600, were recovered. He had been in the neighborhood of his arrest some ten days—had married there, and was spending money at the rate of from $50 to $75 per day. He admits the robbery, but denies that he had any accomplice.

His own story of the robbery, and his subsequent movements, are not without interest. He said that after going on post he went into the pay office of the pay office of the Post Quartermaster for a newspaper to read, when he noticed that Maj. EMMERSON's trunk was open and his safe-key in it. His first impulse was to take advantage of the opportunity offered, but concluded to return to his post and ponder a minute or two on the step he was tempted to take. The temptation was too great. To have several thousand dollars, and to be free from the arduous duties of a soldier's life, subject to no one's dictation, caused him to succumb to the temptation, and he called a comrade to take his place on the post, feigning sickness as an excuse for the request.

He then entered the office, unlocked the safe hurriedly and abstracted the money, which lay in the bottom of the safe wrapped in a piece of newspaper, then returned the key to the trunk and decamped. He went first to the woodland, back of the forts, where he counted the money. There were nine or ten parcels wrapped with strips of paper, amounting in all to $5,000. The remainder was loose money, of which he counted $350. He estimated the entire amount at $6,000—said he got no more than this. So soon as he had finished counting his money he returned to the city, and remained in "Smoky" three days. The third day he rode through the city in a hack.

He got a negro in the meantime to purchase two horses for him, paying $75 apiece for them. Accompanied by a man named LILLES, formerly of the Fifth Cavalry, he went to Silver Springs, in Wilson County, of this State. From there he went to Bowling Green, Elizabethton and Franklin, gambling occasionally on the way, without sustaining any losses. Near Louisville he sold his horses for cost, and purchased a horse and buggy for $300. With this he crossed into Indiana at New-Albany, where he made a short stay, gambling without losses. From there he proceeded to the place of his arrest, where he parted with his comrade, giving him $30 to bear his expenses home. He then purchased two more horses, married, and endeavored to spend his money as rapidly as possible, in apprehension of arrest. He said that no one knew of the amount of money that he had in his possession; this he would let no one know.

He manifests not the least depression at his arrest; converses and jokes about the matter, as though there was not the slightest criminality connected with his conduct. So soon as the court-martial is convened he will be tried.

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5-20 Coupon, '65	106¼	106½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
10-40 Registered	95½	95¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110¾
10-40 Coupon	99¼	99½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	108¾
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104½	104¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾
Gold	147¾	148	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¾	107
August, 7-30	104¼	104½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾

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Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address

THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London, England.

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.

No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS

in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.

A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS
bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
FRED. A. COE,
JAMES C. BELL,
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO.,
(EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE "7.30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 9.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock M.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, Assistant Secretary.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING COUPONS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati First Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 616, 1253, 861 to 900, 1185 to 1188, 1340 to 1343, 1414, 1571 to 1640, in all 101 Coupons. All persons are warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for their recovery and return to

GIVEN, JONES & CO., No. 33 Broad-st.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,271, Fifty shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

IRON WORKS—ONE-FIFTH OR A CONTROLLING interest for sale or exchange; ore beds, furnaces and timber lands; on canal and railroad; short distance from New-York; all in successful operation. Address IRON, Box No. 3,356 New-York Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, [illegible] over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 16 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.

CASH CAPITAL........$200,000
SURPLUS........52,500

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866........$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August.

JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.

A dividend of five per cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, No. 23 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

WM. H. REID, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL........$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866........284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866........13,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. have this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 6th August, free of Government tax.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE per cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 13th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 9th instant to the date of payment.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6 per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW YORK, August 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 10th instant.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL,
Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-York Life Insurance and Trust Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend on the Capital Stock of the Company of Five (5) per Cent. Also, a surplus dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (together Ten (10) per Cent.,) free of Government tax, payable on demand.

AUG. 7, 1866. PHILIP R. KEARNY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL. No. 96 Liberty-st.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st Room No. 22.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

REMOVAL—CLARKE'S UNION PHOTOgraphic Gallery, (formerly No. 643 Broadway,) is now at No. 589 Broadway, late Anson Gallery, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Portraits in oil, india ink and water colors. Daguerreotypes, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 180 and 182 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN. Manufacturer

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 288 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—INcreased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act. Increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO 2 AND 3 years and wounded soldiers, and the widows, minor children, or parents of soldiers who died in the service. Apply to J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY,
DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE.—A TUBULAR STEAM BOILER; 30 horse power; for sale low; taken out to make room for a larger one. Address J. MILNOR PECK, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of August, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—TWO DARK GRAY fine carriage-horses, 15 hands; one large dark brown coupe horse, 16½ hands. Apply to WM. A. KOBBE, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.

HORSES TO BOARD—AT CALDWELL, N. J.; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at Room No. 12, No. 130 Broadway

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY,
SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK

FACULTY:

F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest education advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.

For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 26.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location, and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by title, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address

Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N.Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. For circulars address STEWART PELHAM, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn. Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 22 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 6th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,
NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY. All who enter their names prior to Sept. 5 will be permitted to secure their instruction for the Fall term at the half prices of the Summer term; penmanship, book-keeping and business affairs. The full prices will be resumed and Fall session commenced Sept. 5.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway.
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

WANTED—SEPTEMBER 1, 1866, A LADY WHO is competent to teach the higher English branches at a young ladies' school in Brooklyn. Address A. G., Box No. 2,442 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY a young lady, thoroughly competent in French and music. Address No. 128 President-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS AND GAITERS.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO.

WILL SELL ON

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock

AT STORE NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST.,

A LARGE VARIETY OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Plyers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
8 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¼ in.
6 Large Gear.
8 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
289 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porus Cups.
162 (13¾ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.
17¾ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Iron Wire
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
208 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About 30,000 feet 2 inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 2½ inch oak plank.
About 110,000 feet 3 inch oak plank.
About 7,000 feet 3½ inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 4 inch oak plank.
About 10,000 feet 5 inch oak plank.
About 15,000 feet 1½ inch ash plank.
About 60,000 feet 4 inch ash plank.
About 20,000 feet 5 inch ash plank.
About 10,000 feet 2 inch hickory plank.
About 5,000 feet 3 inch hickory plank.
About 8,000 feet 4 inch hickory plank.
About 20,000 feet ½ inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R.,
No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One tender truck; two small truck cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.

Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.

Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.

Also, nine frame buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,

Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
BUFFALO ROBES.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE
will take place at the
COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.

Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood and black walnut parlor suits, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre tables, do. etageres, Parian figures and vases, chrome lithographs, fine engravings, Wilton stair carpet, silver-plated rods, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Elegant carved black walnut extension-table, do. marble-top buffet, carved black walnut chairs, in green reps, do. lounge, silver-plated ware, China, crockery and glassware, rosewood, black walnut, library and sofa tables, black walnut hall-stand, do. hall chairs.

BEDROOMS—Elegant carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, comodes and chairs, tea bells, bolsters and pillows, hair, husk and straw mattresses, China toilet sets, spreads, comforters, sheets, &c.

ALSO,

An assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 14 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood and black-walnut parlor suites, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, rosewood and black-walnut centre tables, do. etageres, Parian figures and vases, chrome lithographs, fine engravings, Wilton stair carpets, silver-plated rods, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Elegant carved black walnut extension table, do. marble-top buffet, carved black walnut chairs in green reps, do. lounge; silver-plated ware; china, crockery and glassware; rosewood and black walnut library and sofa tables, black walnut hall stand, do. hall chairs.

BEDROOMS—Elegant carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, comodes and chairs; tea-bells, bolsters and pillows; hair, husk, and straw mattresses; china toilet sets; spreads, comforters, sheets, &c.

ALSO,

An assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, the balance of the notes, accounts, claims and assets of The American Oil Company. S. JAUDON and S. B. GREGORY, Trustees.

CHAMPAGNE, PORT, SHERRY—TO close consignment in Custom-house, duty paid. Fine Champagne, $18 per dozen, currency; Port, ¼ and ½, $2 50; Sherry, $1 80. No. 14 Water-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED PROtestant woman as cook; understands meats, poultry and game; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; will do no washing; has good references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class laundress in a private family understands her business thoroughly, and can do French fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do general housework; is neat, capable, and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; best reference given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook in a small private family; is an excellent breadmaker; has no objection to assist in the washing and can be well recommended. Address No. 36 Trinity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as invalid nurse; has three years' reference from her last place; is kind and soothing to the sick; careful of those intrusted to her care. Call for two days at No. 399 3d-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children or assist with chamberwork if required; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or would cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's cloths; the other chambermaid and waitress; has lived in her last place 7 years. Call at No. 647 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH HOUSEMAID, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant. Washes and irons well. Wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 180 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO WRITES A GOOD, plain hand, employment as copyist; would take work home. Address L. L., Station B.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework. Call at No. 101 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as chambermaid and to take care of children. Call at No. 502 West 18th-st., below 10th-av.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMERhouses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmhands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, RECENTLY, from England, desire situations in a dry-goods or fancy store. Address GENERAL AGENT, Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, New York.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single, steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has 14 years' of unexceptionable City reference. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife (Americans); no encumberance; the man as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in both of its branches; the wife as seamstress, or as seamstress and chambermaid; has good reference to show. Address, for three days, GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a middle-aged man (Protestant,) who understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City; can give best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at Stilling's harness store, No. 1,166 Broadway, or send a note to the above number for C. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and is a good City driver; no objection to a small garden or to a short distance in the country; can make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good City reference. Address M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as groom and coachman in a private family; has the best of reference from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Address J. N., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as farmer and assist in the garden, take care of horses, and make himself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man with first-class references as coachman and useful man around a gentleman's place; will work for moderate wages. Call or address WALTER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTANT) a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the business thoroughly; also, understands the proper care of horses and keeping a gentleman place in order; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as groom and coachman in a private family; will be found civil and obliging; good groom and careful driver; no objection to the country. Address J. M., at P. TRAINOR'S Saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITuation to take care of horses and cows; understands the proper care of such and is a good milker; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MIDDLE-AGED Scotchman, a situation as light porter, but is willing to make himself useful in any position; is a good writer and accountant. Address P. R. McGREGOR, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or No. 11 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a man who understands his business perfectly in either capacity; four years reference from his last employers; will work for moderate wages. Call on or address ROBERT, No. 298 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations; the man as coachman and groom; the wife as waitress or cook; no objections to the country; good reference given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man of long experience and good reference; country preferred. Call or address D. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, HONEST AND INdustrious man, a situation as watchman or porter in a wholesale store; best of reference. Address PORTER, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, two days.

TO THE PRESS AND OTHERS.—A young American, of good family and education, who has spent four years in Europe and speaks and writes French and German, desires employment. Address M. L. F., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR THE BOOK business; willing to canvass sometimes, and to assist in sales, &c.; must also have a knowledge of bookkeeping, write a good hand and make himself generally useful; undoubted reference required. Address, stating age, salary expected, &c., "PUBLISHER," Box 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN—A PERSON HAVing extensive acquaintance with wholesale and retail dealers in this city and vicinity. To such a man liberal inducements will be offered, to sell first upon commission. Address Box No. 175, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE and retail grocery down town; must understand the business; none but an American need answer; best of City references required. Address D. F. H., Box No. 4,938 Post-office.

WANTED—A BANK BOOK-KEEPER. MUST be an American, a young man, very correct, methodical, neat and quick. Bonds required, $5,000. Salary, $1,000. Address Post-office, box No. 823, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress. One having experience, and bringing good reference, may address Box No. 736 Newburgh, N. Y.; Scotch or English preferred.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse, also a woman as cook; first-class references required. Apply at No. 143 West 26th-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

THE GARDEN CITY PRINTING AND BLANK BOOK COMPANY,
(Late Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding,)

An old house in Chicago, intending to confine their business in future to printing and blank books, offer for sale their entire stock of stationery, envelopes, &c., at wholesale cost, together with the rent of one-half of their salesroom, (one of the best stands in Chicago,) with a trade already established. An acceptable firm with $20,000 or more could do a good business. We are receiving applications. If you desire to investigate, write for particulars, and give us particulars about yourself—how much money you could put into the business—your experience, references, &c.—and if you desire it, perhaps we could find you a good partner. Address GARDEN CITY PRINTING AND BLANK BOOK COMPANY, No. 136 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

STORE TO LET AND STOCK FOR SALE—A good store, about 60 feet deep, situated in the best part of 6th-av., and having a cloak-room on the second floor the depth of the building, together with a desirable stock of dry goods, cloaks and shawls. Apply at No. 169 6th-av., cor. of 12th-st.

A COMPETENT DRUGGIST WISHES a partner, (silent preferred,) with capital, either to buy out an old or start a new drug store; best of references given and required. Address R., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $2,500 CASH, TO join equally in a pleasant business enterprise which will divide more than $100,000 in 12 months. For particulars, address MORTIMER, Station E.

WANTED—A PARTY TO ENGAGE IN A FIRST-class cash manufacturing business. Reliable and very profitable. Apply to JACKSON, 678 Broadway, up stairs.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO DISPOSE of his shoe manufacturing business, machinery and good-will. Address CONNECTICUT, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address R., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call, save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, 2,000 tons, A. B. LOWBER commanding, THURSDAY, 23d August.
CIRCASSIAN, 2,010 tons, THOS. S. ELLIS commanding, WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

ERICSSON	WEDNESDAY	10th October.
CIRCASSIAN	WEDNESDAY	7th November.
ERICSSON	WEDNESDAY	5th December.

Passage to Antwerp or Havre: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on hand.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Aug. 18.
DENMARK	Thompson	SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
PENNSYLVANIA	Lewis	SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
LAFAYETTE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock, at the latest. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA from 10:30 to 11:30 A. M., 8th inst., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 11
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 15
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 18
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 22
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Aug. 25

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons..6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

PALMYRA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:

TAMPICO	about	1st September
FLORIDA	about	1st October

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamers of this line have resumed their weekly trips, and the steamship MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 3 P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st. C. K. GARRISON, President.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 6 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods,	Weight Goods,
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.

All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON
leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

TO NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid sidewheel steamer,
RAPIDAN,
WM. B. EATON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, August 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

The RALEIGH follows on the 18th.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows on the 18th.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY,

Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META
will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY. —Deightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK. —The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812. —An excursion takes place, by the solicitation of our friends, Aug. 23, 1866. Come get your tickets and circulars at No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., third floor. Come male and female, we want all our friends to be with us. Gen. H. RAYMOND,
WM. H. BROWN, Sec. pro tem. Chairman.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M. and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No Baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. —On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 3:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH— Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 2, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 4, 12 M.	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5, 2¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 2½ P. M.	

Superior accommodations, and great care taken of horses and carriages.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after FRIDAY the 20th, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Wednesday,	8,	3½ P. M.	Wednesday	8,	6¼ A. M.
Thursday,	9,	3½ P. M.	Thursday,	9,	6 A. M.
Friday,	10,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	10,	6 A. M.
Saturday,	11,	4 P. M.	Saturday,	11,	6 A. M.
			Saturday,	11,	7 P. M.
Sunday,	12,	8 A. M.	Sunday,	12,	4 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT. —The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE. —On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINE- beck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAIL- ROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su 't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED.

Stolen from the Continental Hotel, at Long Branch, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866, the following-named articles of jewelry, viz.:

1 gold cross studded with diamonds.
2 gold bracelets set with diamonds.
5 fine cluster-diamond rings.
2 gold rings, 5 diamonds each.
1 pair sleeve-buttons, set with 2 solitaire diamonds each.
1 brooch set with diamonds, (blue enamel.)
1 gold pencil, with diamond.
25 gold buttons.
2 gold chains.
1 ladies' gold watch.
1 chronometer watch—Demauch, maker, Paris, and gold spectacles—all of the best French manufacture.

A reward of 25 per cent. on the valuation of all or part of the above-mentioned articles will be given for their recovery.
A. H. THOMAS,
No. 95 Chambers-st.

STOLEN—CERTIFICATE OF STOCK FOR 510 shares New-York Hard Rubber Cravat and Collar Company, issued to John L. Cilley, and transferred on certificate to W. Williams and Matha Cilley, appointing M. H. Chambers attorney for transfer. A liberal reward will be paid for return of certificate, transfer not having been made on books of the Company. It is of no use to any but owner. M. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 79 Cedar-st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN NEW Village and West Farms, N. Y., about three weeks ago, a very small black-and-tan TERRIER DOG; answers to the name of Jack. The reward will be paid to any one bringing him to 18 West 47th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Aylett's, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, the location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Aylets Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES.

FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale "Elmwood Lodge," the late residence of James D. Johnson, Esq.; it is situated on the corner of two fine avenues in the town of Fairfield, but only one mile from Bridgeport city depot, the horse-cars running to the grounds; the property consists of about 18 acres of fine land—fronting three streets—three dwelling-houses, one an elegant villa supplied throughout with water and gas, also a grapery, coach-house and stable, two good barns and other outbuildings, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance; the property is one of the finest in Fairfield County, and is rapidly improving in value; will be sold on easy terms, the owner being about to go to Europe. Apply to S. H. WALES, Executor, Office *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., ten elegant building sites on the west bank of the Hudson, about 1½ miles north of the City of Newburgh, containing from 8 to 17¾ acres each, and together constituting the farm of the late Daniel A. Deyo, deceased, and are to be sold to close his estate. Said sites are unsurpassed for location, and command extensive views of the Hudson, Highlands and surrounding country. Title perfect. For particulars apply to HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, &c.; or to T. BINGHAM, Auctioneer, Newburgh; or to T. J. DEYO, on the premises.

CHOICE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM, VERY LOW—3,500 acres, well watered and timbered, with an extensive outside range, considered one of the finest for cattle or wheat-growing in Texas; is not far from Kendall's Ranch; price, with improvements and from 600 to 1,000 head of cattle, $20,000, part on time, or the whole in merchandise. Also, other desirable Texas property for sale.
S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASE- ment houses, Nos. 217 and 219 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; houses 20x56 feet; lots 100 feet deep. The houses are three rooms deep from (and including) basement to attic, with sub cellar, and contain all the modern improvements. Part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to W. D. MANGAM, No. 92 Broad-st., between 2 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUSE AND LOT, WITH A warrantee deed, and immediate possession; it is not quite 22x50, lot 100, and in one of the best blocks of brown-stone houses up town; location first class; four stories, basement and counter-cellar, and finished in the most splendid manner; must be sold. Apply to J. J. FETTRETCH, No. 413 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE HILLSIDE COUNTRY SEAT, Branford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 7 miles from New-Haven, 1½ miles from sea shore; 5 acres of land, modern house, fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house, hennery and outbuildings, all nearly new; choice fruit and ornamental trees and vines; near churches, post-office and railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, AT IRVINGTON, ON THE Hudson, a large and very desirable residence, with four acres of land, good barn, outhouses, &c.; fine view of the river, and a short distance from the depot. If wanted, the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A modern-built cottage house, in complete order, very pleasantly located, ten minutes' walk from the depot; gas throughout; about five lots, with garden. Price, $8,500, or furnished, $10,000. Address the owner, C. T. C., Box No. 3,333, N. Y. Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in South Oxford-st., in excellent order, and with all conveniences; the owner leaving the city, will sell, with or without furniture, at a very low figure. Immediate possession. W. W. COLBRON, No. 918 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—SEVERAL FINE residences for sale, with immediate possession; prices $6,500 and upward. Also, building plots and lots for sale in every part of the town; easy access by horse cars every ten minutes. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—One lot on Amity-st., between Clinton and Court, one on Clinton-st., between Pacific and Amity; first class neighborhood: restricted to building; first class private dwellings. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A BREWERY, packing-house, stables, &c., the five valuable lots of ground, with the substantial brick building thereon, Nos. 184 to 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., being 125 feet front by 98.9 feet in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, three houses at Woodside, L. I., five minutes' ride from Hunter's Point Ferry, on Long Island Railroad, with garden and all conveniences. Apply to J. J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

A QUIET AND HEALTHY HOME IN Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; house entirely new and modern in arrangement; built of Portland brown stone, in the most thorough manner. Terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE NEAR HOBOKEN.—Brick and frame buildings, with four lots; engine, boiler, &c.; price $7,500. Also, building lots for sale; prices $250 to $500 each, on easy terms. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, 75x200 FEET each, near depot at Ettingville, Staten Island. Most beautiful location; within about one hour of the City; sea bathing in immediate vicinity; neighborhood first-class. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE, TWO first-class tenement-houses, corner of 1st-av. and 26th-st., 25x50x80, four stories; rent for $3,400. Price $19,500. Must be sold, or will be offered separately. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH- stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DOUBLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house and lot, on 22d-st., near 8th-av.; in first-rate order. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE— For a small house in New-York or vicinity; is one hour distant by railroad. Address NEW-JERSEY, *Tribune* Office.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, AT PEEKS- kill, a handsome country seat; fine river view; terms low. Address B, Box No. 2,766 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE RESIDENCE of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with 6 lots. Apply on the premises.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
GEORGE W. WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, stock, gold, collection and exchange business, under firm name of CRAVEN & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.
ISHI CRAVEN,
LOUIS MANLEY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) GEORGE W. WILSON.
WILLIAM REDMOND, JR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE MONTH A FURNISHED cottage in New-Jersey, one hour's ride from the city by rail. Address, with reference, Box 163 *Times* Office.

STORE TO LET IN BUFFALO.—AN ELE- gant store, Nos. 308 and 310 Main-st., American Block, Buffalo, 46 feet by 155 feet, plate glass front, with perfect and unequaled light through the entire store; the basement is of same dimensions, and a room in the second story connecting with the main floor, 46 by 43 feet; the finest store and location in Western New-York for a large wholesale business, or for an extensive retail dry goods store. For further information apply to B. JACOBS, at Black & Alexander's, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York City, or by letter, to JOHN MICHAEL, Buffalo, N. Y.

STORE TO LET IN THE BOWERY; the best location in New-York for business purposes; No. 214 Bowery, full lot building, covering the whole 100 feet, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, for business purposes; the dwelling part has all the improvements, and is in complete order. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., or No. 214 Bowery.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE; new, handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED DWELLING NO. 32 Clymer-st., Williamsburgh, in the most healthy and fashionable part of the city, three doors east of Bedford-av. The owner desires to board with the tenant. It will not be let to a family of over four persons; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR, and bedroom in attic of a house in 12th-st., west of 5th-av., from the 1st of September next, to a small family, without children. Rent, $25 per month. Apply at No. 160 West 4th-st., to A. P. SMITH.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—HOUSE AT TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, near the landing. Rent $700 per annum. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL STONE HOUSE AND LARGE garden and shade; 20 miles by railroad; rent $100. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and lofts, near Broadway. Power unexceptionable.
P. J. INSLEE, No. 152 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY RE- quire a cottage house in good order and situated in a pleasant neighborhood. It must be within one hour's ride of the New-York City Hall; no objection to crossing the ferries. Address, stating terms, PERMANENT TENANT, Box No. 12 *Times* Office.

COTTAGE WANTED—ONE CONTAINING four or five rooms, on Staten Island or New-Jersey preferred; must not be over one hour's ride from City Hall, and near landing; want possession about 1st September. A good tenant may be had by addressing TAGS, No. 33 Beekman-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—FURNISHED HOUSE wanted, unexceptionable neighborhood, by a strictly private family of adults; rent not to exceed $2,500. Address, for this week, J. W., Box No. 1,596 Post-office, stating terms.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE AND lot, between 28th and 49th sts., from 4th to 7th avs.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 36 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Aug 4, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements in

Eighth-avenue—From Forty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
Second-avenue—From Houston to Fourteenth-street.
Thirteenth-street—From University-place to First-avenue.
Vestry-street—From Greenwich to West-street.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Elizabeth-street—From Bayard to Grand-street.
Spring-street—From Broadway to West-street.
Bleecker-street—From Broadway to Bowery.
Thirty-fourth-street—From Third-avenue to East River, and
Fifty-fifth-street—From Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Also, for a cobble pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-streets, and for crosswalks across Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Forty-sixth-street.

Also, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Bleecker-street—Between Charles and Perry streets.
Spring-street—Between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery.
Broadway—Between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
Eighth-avenue—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
First-avenue—Between Eighth and Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Essex-street—Between Stanton and Rivington, Delancey and Broome, and Hester and Division streets.
Forty-eighth-street—Between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
First-avenue—Between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, with branches in Second-avenue and in Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; and also sewer in
Forty-fifth-street—Between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues.

Specifications and forms for bids can be had at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city, until THURSDAY, the 9th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following supplies, viz:

2 tons Petroleum Paper, 36x40 inches.
1 ton Petroleum Paper, 56x60 inches.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Whole quantity to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for Petroleum Paper."

By order of
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES, Brevet Major, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.— TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Dep't.
A. W. CRAVEN,

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARAN- TINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act. WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WAR- RANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ENJOYABLY COOL.
OVER 200,000 CURIOSITIES,
RARE. SINGULAR. VALUABLE.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.
ANOTHER WEEK and UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
In the elegant
SPACIOUS SALOONS. SPACIOUS SALOONS,
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL. TWO NYL-GHAUS.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE. THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
largest collection ever seen in America.
LIVING 3-HORNED BULL, A FAWN.
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS,
taken from drawings made from Life, constituting the most extensive
INDIAN PORTRAIT-GALLERY IN THE WORLD.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. Wax Figures. Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 8.
In compliance with numerous requests, the celebrated comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
will appear this evening, and for
POSITIVELY THIS WEEK ONLY,
in his own world-famous extravaganza entitled
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE,
presented with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

H. R. H. KING POW-HA-TAN, King of the Tuscaroras..........JOHN BROUGHAM
Pocahontas..........Miss Emilie Melville
Capt. John Smith..........Mr. J. C. Dunn
AND A SPLENDID CAST.

The performance will commence with the musical farce entitled
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs..........Miss Emilie Melville
with songs and dances.
Baron Swigitoff Beery (with a song)........Mr. J. C. Dunn
Granby Gag..........W. S. Andrews

On MONDAY, August 13, will be produced with new and splendid scenery, new costumes, and elegant appointments, an entirely new and original romantic drama, by JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement for Six Nights Only of the
NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.
THE NICOLO TROUPE,
in their acts—the
SPORTS OF ATLAS, LIVING LADDER AND AERIAL BARS, BY TALLEEN BROTHERS.
ROBERTO NICOLO,
THE WONDER OF THE AGE,
in his Aerial Flight of One Hundred Feet, the most Wonderful Gymnast of modern times.
First appearance of R. W. Smith, Billy Blair, L. M. Rees, and the Great Wray.
Millie Delphine, and the beautiful danseuse Mlle. Victoria Ross in a grand OLLA PODRIDA of amusement.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ P. M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The new drama of the
PHANTOM OF TORMENAR.
New scenery, grand effects and powerful cast.
First time of the new piece of the
GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.,
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 8, at 8 o'clock,
THE FIFTY-FIFTH OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. March—"Frankfurter Schuetzen"..........Hamm
2. Overture—"Bohemian Girl"..........Balfe
3. Waltz—"Die Werber"..........Lanner
4. Grand Selection—"Faust," (No. 2)..........Gounod
5. Overture—"La Chasse do jeune Henri"..........Mehul
6. Solo for Oboe—"Ave Maria"..........Schubert
MR. J. ELLER.
7. Polka—"Bauern"..........Strauss
8. Grand Potpourri—"Something for Everybody"—Buechel
9. Overture—"Child of the Regiment"..........Donizetti
10. Romance—"L'Eclair"..........Halevy
11. Waltz—"Wiener Kinder"..........Strauss
12. Selection—"Traviata"..........Verdi

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KEN- NEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTA- TIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MAD- AME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.— Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

A NEW REMEDY FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—Safe and sure at one interview. Dr. SELDEN, No. 233 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE- YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1866.
Third week and continuation of the very successful presentation of the
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR FAIRY LEGEND,
THE
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH,
Which nightly enjoys a success of the most positive and rare order.
DECIDED HIT of the PROTEAN FAIRIES, the WEBB SISTERS WEBB SISTERS
As MINNA and LADY ULLA in the Spectacle.
VERY GREAT SUCCESS
Of the ENTIRE CAST, conceded one of
THE VERY STRONGEST
Presented in a spectacular play within many years.
Misses KATE NEWTON, THERESA WOOD, Mrs. SAUNDERS,
Messrs. GEORGE CLARKE, E. LAMB, WARD, WHITING, FOSTER, and others of marked excellence.
THE DELIGHTFUL TRANSFORMATION
concluding the first act, continues to charm, with its
GRAND SCENIC DISPLAY, ENTRANCING MUSIC, DREAMY CHORUSES and the PLEASING DANCES of M'lle THERESA WOOD
and
Miss MILLIE FOWLER.
First introduction of A GORGEOUS FINALE.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS,
engaged expressly to sustain the brilliant choruses with which the play is replete, in addition to several entirely new compositions, prepared expressly for this presentation of the spectacle, render charming things from "Undine," "Lurline," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Night in Grenada," which nightly secure enthusiastic repetitions.
THE ICE WITCH is a legend of the North of Europe, and is written up by the dramatist, Mr. BUCKSTONE, to present its most pleasing features in a Grand Spectacular Form. It is believed that no other presentation of this play, within its existence of nearly forty years, has ever contained so many features of excellence. Replete with scenic effects, from the rising of the curtain to the finale, of the most georgeous and brilliant character, from the very able pencils of Messrs. E. HAYES and D. A. STRONG, permeated with weird and fairy-like music, composed expressly for this performance of the story, by Mr. THOMAS BAKER, embracing the choral gems of several operas entirely new to this public, costumed with the luxuriant freedom of a mystic legend,—full to repletion with ever varying incident, it cannot fail to DELIGHT.

WALLACK'S.

NINTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED,
written expressly for him by J. B. LEVERICH, and received every evening with the greatest enthusiasm.
Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, J. F. Hagan, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 94 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE IN- vited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES Manufactory and Warerooms,
No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN —cashier in a banking-house—wishes to find board in a quiet and strictly private family, where he will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a home; location preferred outside of New-York, but convenient of access to Wall-st. Address HOME, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARD—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLE- men, or a gentleman and wife, can obtain first-class permanent accommodations in a beautiful location near Stuyvesant-square, by applying to HOME, Box No. 511 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH or without board, at No. 63 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

TO LET—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH private table. Address ATHOS, Station D.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family with two small families, making a very pleasant household; fine house and grounds, large room and well furnished; plenty of milk, &c., &c.; piano and melodeon. Apply at No. 199 Broadway, second floor.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—A DELIGHT- ful resort, affording at once the advantages of city and country life, can be found at No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. The rooms are first-class, pleasantly located, away from the dust and noise of the city, and command a fine view of New-York Harbor and metropolis. In connection with this establishment is the TURKISH BATH in successful operation. Its cleansing properties are unapproachable, and it is one of the greatest physical luxuries, nor is there any agent so powerful to renovate and restore the diseased or enfeebled system. Good board and immunity from cholera can be secured by a limited number desiring to avail themselves of the bath in connection with other hygienic agencies. CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A PRI- vate family will let two large rooms, with board, at reasonable rates; large and well shaded grounds, with stabling; a few minutes from depot or boat. Apply at CLARKE'S Gallery, No. 585 Broadway.

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—ROOMS TO LET with board in a first-class house nicely furnished; bath in house; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley depot. Address K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE "Summer Boarding House," Coytesville, N. J. Adults $10, children $6. Fort Lee boats four times a day. JOSEPH COYTE.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORN- WALL, on the Hudson—Four nice large rooms to let from 3d August. Address C. H. RING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased this house, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4½ P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

DRY GOODS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN MOWBRAY RETIRES FROM THE FIRM.
OLIVER MOWBRAY CONTINUES THE BUSINESS, AND ASSUMES IN ADDITION THE GENERAL DRY GOODS AT THEIR OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND, NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORSYTH.

The present stock in No. 214 Bowery consists of cloaks, shawls, silks and cloths, which we have marked down to such a low figure as must insure their speedy sale. If not sold by Aug. 15 the balance will be sold at auction. Store to let and fixtures for sale.
O. & J. MOWBRAY.

The store No. 214 Bowery is 100 feet deep and 25 feet front; first, second and third floors for business purposes. The dwelling part has all the improvements, and in complete order.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$9.—HATS FREE OF CHARGE.—OWING to the large and steady increase of trade at our retail branch, and the great popularity of our low-price system, for retailing men's furnishing goods, we have the pleasure to announce to the public that on and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, we shall give to every buyer of $5 worth of goods at one time at our retail department, a numbered check, a duplicate of which will be kept by us. At the close of business on Saturday night of each week we shall place the checks into a box, and allow any gentleman present to draw one therefrom, the number of which will be published in Monday morning's TIMES, 5th page. The person holding said number, upon calling at No. 3 Park-row will be presented, free of charge, with an order on Beebe, of Broadway, or Vail, of Fulton-st., for one best $9 silk hat, to be made to measure. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell furnishing goods lower than any other house in the City, so that, aside from the good prospect of getting a hat for nothing, there is every inducement for gentlemen to buy their shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, ties, under-wear, &c., at our retail house. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, importers of "Men's Furnishings," No. 36 Warren-st. Retail department, No 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. N. B. Persons buying over $5 worth will receive a check for every $5 worth bought. Persons not wanting a hat will receive $9 worth of furnishing goods free of charge.

MILLINERY.

GLADIATOR HATS AND TURBANS AT E. L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Great bargains in feathers; widow and peasant hats at $1 and upward. Millinery retail and [illegible].

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK.

The Philadelphia and Saratoga Conventions.

A public meeting of citizens of the Ninth Congressional District, who favor the call for a National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia, Aug. 14, took place on Monday evening, Aug. 6, at Broadway Hall, corner Forty-seventh-street, Daniel B. Northrop, of the Nineteenth Ward, presiding, assisted by Henry T. Kiersted, David Clarke, David S. Jackson, Edward M. Gedney, and Hugh Crombie, Vice-Presidents; Charles L. Thatcher, E. M. K. Collins, Thomas Austin, Francis Rieffert, and Thomas W. Murray acting as Secretaries. A committee of seven was appointed to present suitable names as delegates to represent the conservative Union men of this district at the Philadelphia Convention, who reported the names of Hon. A. C. M. Pennington and Hon. Daniel F. Tieman as delegates, and William Garrett and Hy. Liebenau as alternates, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting; also the following-named gentlemen to attend the Saratoga Convention: From the Seventeenth Assembly District—Charles Butts, John F. Ulrich, delegates; E. M. Gedney, O. Sloan Holden, alternates. Nineteenth Assembly District—David S. Jackson, Jr., Patrick Brennan, delegates; Charles L. Thatcher, William L. Wiley, alternates. Twentieth Assembly District—Daniel B. Northrop, L. D. Kiernan, delegates; William A. Nugent, D. W. C. Arnold, alternates. Twenty-first Assembly District—Jonathan T. Smith, Hugh Crombie, delegates; George C. Newman, Joseph H. Toohe, alternates.

After adopting the following series of resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

Whereas, The sanguinary arbitrament of the sword was resorted to by the lamented Lincoln in suppressing the late rebellion, for the holy and patriotic purpose of preserving our Union, and not for the base and heartless object of securing a mere party ascendancy; and

Whereas, President Johnson has pursued the same hallowed purpose, strictly adhering to the Constitution, and being by that revered instrument the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy—empowered to make and accept of terms of surrender, which terms should be recognized on every principle of honor and patriotism as binding, and beyond repudiation; and

Whereas, No authority exists, constitutionally, for excluding the representatives of any State comprising this Union, either in the Legislative, the Executive, or the Judicial Departments of the Government of these 36 United States; therefore,

Resolved, That on the submission of the States lately in rebellion, the loyal representatives of these States were entitled to an immediate admission in Congress: and any action of a portion only of the Congress of the United States to keep from its halls or exclude the loyal representatives of the submissive States, acknowledged by the Supreme Court to be within the Union, is not only treasonable in act, but renders every act of said Congress unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the restoration policy of President Johnson, and decidedly claim the immediate admission of the now loyal representatives of the lately rebellious States.

Resolved, That we approve the call for the Philadelphia Convention to indorse the policy of the President, and that we will stand by him in sustaining his policy.

FROM SUFFOLK, QUEENS AND RICHMOND.

The Convention which met at Jamaica, last week, composed of delegates of the First Congressional District, elected the following delegates to Philadelphia: Suffolk, Col. Ludlow; Queens, E. O. Perrin and Thos. E. Jerome; Richmond, Dwight Townsend and —— Stimers. Mr. Taber, M. C., requested, by resolution, which was adopted, the Saratoga Convention to elect the same delegates.

The New-York Democratic General Committee.

This body met last evening at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth-street, for the purpose of ratifying the election of delegates from the various Congressional Districts, elected to represent the organization in the National Convention.

The Chairman, Ex-Alderman McSpedon, after calling the meeting to order, briefly stated its object, and called for the report from the different Congressional districts, which, after having been read and submitted to the meeting, was approved.

The following are the names of the delegates chosen to represent the organization:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
4	S. S. Cox	William Tucker.
	James T. Brady	Daniel C. Swift.
5	John S. Giles	John H. Williams.
	William B. Mackay	Hugh Reilly.
6	Eli P. Norton	Alfred C. Hasey.
	Frank N. Robb	Geo. W. Morton.
7	Charles H. Whalen	Daniel M. O'Brien.
	Joseph McVay	Albert Kraus.
8	Frederick L. Vultee	Patrick G. Duffy.
	Charles Price	James C. Knapp.
9	Thomas McSpedon	John Egan.
	Hugh Murry	Thomas Cushing.

Speeches were made by several gentlemen referring to the prospects of a speedy restoration of every State to its position in the Union. The meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the National Union Association of the Sixth Assembly District, held at No. 415 Grand-street, Mr. Price in the chair, stirring addresses were made by the President, Mr. Hadly, and also Mr. S. A. Schoonmaker. The following gentlemen were then unanimously indorsed to act as delegates to the Saratoga Convention for the Sixth Assembly District: John H. Dusenbury, James S. Rely; alternates, Hamilton W. Balton, Washington Thomas. The nomination was warmly applauded, after which the meeting adjourned.

ROBT. PRICE, President.
George W. Tindale, Secretary.
Henry W. Relly, Treasurer.

Conservative Convention in the Tenth Congressional District.

In response to a call issued some two weeks ago by the Conservative Republicans, delegates from the various towns of the Tenth Congressional District assembled yesterday at Sing Sing and appointed delegates to attend the Saratoga Convention, which is to be held at that place to-morrow. The Convention was called to order by Mr. F. C. Burrhas, on whose nomination Col. Silas Seymour, of Rockland County, was chosen Chairman. After the appointment of other officers of the Convention, and the object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, a Committee of Five was appointed to report to the Convention the names of delegates to attend the Saratoga Convention. This Committee reported the names of the following gentlemen, which report was unanimously adopted:

Westchester County—First Assembly District—Delegates, Dennis McMahon, Levi P. Rose; alternates, Charles H. Sherwood, Samuel M. Purdy.

Second Assembly District—Delegates, Charles H. Roosevelt, Thomas Smith; alternates, Benj. Badeau, Theodore Capenter.

Third Assembly District—Delegates, Charles F. Maurice, James See; alternates, Samuel Watson, H. Farrington.

Rockland County—Delegates, Col. Silas Seymour, George Sherwood; alternates, Wm. Knight, James Miller.

Putnam County—Delegates, Colin Tolwire, R. P. Farrott; alternates, Chas. H. Ferris, Henry Miller.

The Committee on resolutions, of which Hon. Abram Hyatt was Chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the doctrines, principles and policy set forth by the President of the United States in his annual messages, for the settlement of the question growing out of the late war, are wise and patriotic, and if carried into effect will insure justice to all, tranquilize the country, elevate our national character both at home and abroad, and open to us a new career of prosperity and renown, while the opposing policy of the majority of Congress is unwise, impracticable, at war with the Constitution, and calculated to depress our national credit and impoverish our people.

Resolved, That the abolishment of African Slavery, by amendments to the Constitution, renders it necessary that we should cordially favor all legislation calculated to give effect to that measure, but we protest against all attempts to ignore the distinction of race or color, extending unlimited suffrage to the negro, or by elevating him to social equality with the whites, or by making him the especial object of national favoritism beyond the white race; while at the same time we recognize the obligation of the Government to secure to him those natural and civil rights to which all persons are entitled.

Resolved, That Congress, during its late session, instead of legislating for the good of the whole country, have kept the Union divided, defrauded the country of the legitimate fruits of the late war, made the taxes upon the poor man heavier, altered the tariff so as to benefit the wealthy manufacturers at the expense of the laboring classes, crippled our commerce, passed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, thereby squandering our national resources on radical overseers, who are again reducing the negro to a state of slavery and appropriating the fruits of his labor to their own personal profit and advantage, while at the same time they have voted away millions of the public moneys to partisan purposes and increased their own pay to $5,000 per year, which for the short session of three months is equal to $41 25 per day.

Resolved, That we honor the bold and fearless course pursued by Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, in support of the reconstruction policy of the President; that his consummate ability in the management of our foreign relations, during the last four years, which alone has saved us from a foreign war, his patriotic devotion to the whole Union, and his untiring exertions and his invaluable services in aiding to suppress the rebellion, entitle him to the gratitude of the American people.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to our brave soldiers and seamen who have perilled their lives in defence of our institutions, and that we mourn the loss of the thousands and hundreds of thousands who have laid down their lives upon the altar of our beloved country, in defence of the principles of freedom and humanity. The Government and whole people should forever cherish their memory with pride and affection, and make ample provision for the comfortable support of their families.

After the adoption of the resolution, the Convention was addressed at some length by Mr. C. H. Roosevelt, of New-Rochelle. Committees to call future meetings in the Assembly Districts were then appointed, and after the transaction of some routine business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Westchester County.

In pursuance of a public call, the towns of Yonkers, Westchester, West Farms and Morrisania, comprising the First Assembly District of Westchester County, met, without distinction of party, in Convention at Duffy's Hotel, Fordham, on Monday night, the 6th inst., to elect two delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga on the 9th. Hon. Franklin W. Gilley was called to the chair, and Mr. C. S. Hinnau appointed Secretary. The Chairman, after reading the call, spoke of the importance of the occasion, and the necessity of sending true and tried men to Saratoga. After further remarks he alluded to Mr. John Savage, the friend and biographer of President Johnson, as a proper delegate. Mr. Savage was nominated and selected by acclamation. The names of Hon. Wm. Radford, Congressman, and others were proposed, but after consultation withdrawn. Mr. Wm. Cauldwell was elected unanimously, and Messrs. Fred'k Grote and John Cornell as Alternates. Mr. Savage addressed the Convention in a short speech, upholding the President's policy and showing that the Radicals in Congress had achieved what the rebels failed to do after four years' fighting—that is, keep the Southern States out of the Union. Mr. Savage was interrupted to give three cheers for Andrew Johnson, and the Convention adjourned with cheers for Johnson and Savage.

Delegates to the Philadelphia and Saratoga Conventions.

Kingston, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Marius Schoonmaker and Thaddeus Hoyt were to-day appointed to represent Ulster County, and F. Cooke and D. K. Olney to represent Greene County in the Philadelphia Convention.

The delegates appointed to attend the Saratoga Convention from the First District are William Masten and Joseph S. Smith; Second District, C. S. Connelly and A. E. Hasbrouck.

Oswego, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

A large Convention, in which all the counties of the Twenty-sixth Congressional District were fully represented, was held here to-day, Hon. Wm. T. Jackson, of Schuyler, presiding, and chose the following delegation to the Philadelphia Convention: Gen. Robert L. Fleming, of Tioga; S. C. Hitchcock, of Broome; Frederick Davis, Jr., of Schuyler; Edgar K. Apgar, of Tompkins. Alternates: H. L. Jewett, of Tioga; George Becker, of Broome; Abram N. McKeel, of Schuyler; Anson Spencer, of Tompkins.

Elmira, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

H. W. Shoemaker and S. Rightmore have been chosen delegates from Tioga County to the Saratoga Convention.

Delegates from Erie County.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

A large meeting was held at St. James' Hall this evening to elect delegates to the Saratoga Convention. George R. Babcock presided, assisted by thirty Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Babcock, after a brief address, was followed by Senator Doolittle, who spoke nearly two hours in review and support of the Policy of President Johnson, claiming that it was identical with that of Mr. Lincoln. His remarks were frequently applauded.

MAINE.

Meeting of the State Democratic Convention.

Portland, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock.

Hon. Bion Bradbury addressed the meeting. He said that one of the greatest political contests which ever occurred in the country was commencing. The issue is narrow, it being as to the admission of representatives from ten States. When that shall have been done, and those States harmoniously admitted to their constitutional rights, the question will be harmoniously settled, and every vestige of secession will have vanished. That issue has been brought up between the President and Congress. The President has simply endeavored to deal justly with all the States. His action was based upon the policy of Abraham Lincoln. At Lincoln's death we were told that it was a dispensation of Divine Providence in favor of the Republican Party, as Lincoln was too mild and gentle in his disposition. But gentle as Lincoln was, Johnson proved more gentle, more forgiving to his enemies in the South, and firm as adamant in seeing that their rights should be restored. He is not the President of the Democratic Party, but the Democratic Party supports him because he is pure and just.

It is not because we desire office. What pleasure is there in office compared to the restoration of the Union and the breaking up of the Radical and destructive Republican Party. Political power and plunder is the great principle of the party. The President is not aggressive. He has been resisting the aggressions of the Republicans. A central directory has controlled the whole legislation of the country. He spoke of the want of consistency of the Republicans. One of their fundamental doctrines was that negro suffrage must be established. Yet Tennessee has been admitted by this vacillating and cowardly Congress exactly on the President's terms, after wasting eight months in trying to keep the country apart. This Congress, after increasing taxation, had the impudence to vote itself additional compensation for its worthless services.

Mr. Clay, of Gardiner, was called for, and spoke at length, denouncing the Republican Party.

It was then voted to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

Previous to balloting, Judge Rice, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions.

The first resolution asserts that the Thirty-ninth Congress merits and receives our unqualified condemnation and rebuke. The second resolves that we will hold all the departments of the Government to its assertion, that all the rights of the States should be preserved.

The third resolves that taxation should be made equal, and invokes attention to the exemption of public lands. The fourth tenders the thanks of the Convention, in behalf of the people, to Andrew Johnson, and pledges him its cordial support. The fifth approves the call for the Philadelphia Convention, and recommends sending delegates thereto.

The report was unanimously accepted.

A ballot for the nominee for Governor was taken. The whole number of ballots cast was 567. E. F. Pillsbury, of Farmington, received 401, and his nomination was made unanimous. A committee was appointed to wait upon him.

A discussion arose as to whether the delegates at large to Philadelphia should be nominated by counties or chosen by open ballot. A gentleman from Piscataquis advocated the nomination by counties, saying that in the past there had been two parties among the Democrats, which it was now desirable to unite, so that Democrats in Maine and South Carolina might stand side by side.

Hon. J. W. Bradbury said there was but one question—Union or disunion—and the Democratic Party was called upon to oppose unitedly the Disunionists under the lead of Thad. Stevens.

The resolution to ballot for the delegates at large was adopted.

The Committee to wait upon Mr. Pillsbury returned with the gentleman himself, who was received with enthusiasm. He thanked the Committee for their choice, and cordially indorsed the resolutions.

A ballot was taken for delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention, and L. D. M. Sweet, Richard N. Rice, Eben F. Pillsbury and A. W. Johnson were elected by a vote of 436 out of 559.

Mr. Pillsbury declined to act as a delegate, and nominated Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Brunswick, in his stead, who was elected by acclamation.

It was announced that the Fourth District had chosen Paul S. Morrill and George W. Ladd as delegates to Philadelphia, and the Third District had elected A. P. Gould and George C. Getchel.

A resolution was passed that Mr. Pillsbury be requested to invite the Republican candidate, Gen. Chamberlain, to a discussion of the question of the day before the people.

The Convention at 5 P. M. adjourned.

OHIO.

The Johnson State Convention.

Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Johnson State Convention to-day appointed the following delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention: Thomas Ewing, Lewis D. Campbell, James B. Steedman, William S. Groesbeck. Alternates: Jas. H. Gruger, M. R. Waite, O. C. Scoville, Thos. Thurlock.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the great question of the day to be the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their constitutional rights; favoring union with Conservatives for securing the immediate admission of loyal representatives to Congress, but opposing a union with any existing party; announcing readiness to meet in convention, without regard to antecedents, all who favor the principles and objects set forth in the call for the National Convention at Philadelphia.

A letter from Thomas Ewing was read and indorsed. It denounces the course of the Radicals in Congress; indorses the policy of President Johnson; condemns the trial and execution of citizens by military commission, and doubts the constitutionality of laws passed over the Presidents veto with eleven States unrepresented.

VERMONT.

Senator Poland Nominated for Congress.

White River Junction, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Second Congressional District Convention of this State, held here to-day, was the largest ever held, there being some 800 persons from Windham County alone, which is the south end of the District. Hon. J. W. Colburn, of Springfield, was chosen President, and Mr. A. N. Swain, of Bellows Falls, Secretary. Judge Poland was nominated for Congress by acclamation, and was called upon and made a strong Union speech.

TENNESSEE.

Colored State Convention.

Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Tennessee Colored State Convention met and organized in this city yesterday. Delegates from fifteen Counties in the State were present, and these delegates were the leading colored men in the State. Their object is to discuss questions of interest to the colored in connection with agriculture, mining, manufactures and education.

The Convention will probably be in session for three or four days.

WISCONSIN.

Congressional Nomination.

Milwaukee, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District renominated Hon. Charles A. Eldridge for Congress to-day.

MARYLAND.

The New Registration in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The new registration of voters commenced to-day in all the wards, and attracts considerable interest from the efforts being made by many heretofore excluded on the ground of disloyalty to obtain registration. The *status* of political parties in this city and State will of course depend very much on the result of the registration.

INDIANA.

Speaker Colfax at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Speaker Colfax addressed a very large Republican meeting in Circle Park to-night.

Fire at Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The tank shed belonging to the Kerosene Oil Works of P. J. Parson & Co., East Boston, was entirely consumed by fire about 9 o'clock this evening. The tanks, which contained about 1,200 bbls. of oil, and which are underground, were not injured. About 700 empty barrels were also burned, which were in the shed. The whole loss is not far from $15,000. The property is insured.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Board of Health report the number of deaths for the week just ended 190, of which 20 were from cholera.

The cholera is increasing here and prevails principally among the negroes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The usual Cabinet meeting was held to-day, all the members being present excepting Messrs. McCulloch and Harlan. Assistant Secretary Chandler represented the Treasury Department.

No Executive appointments were made to-day.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERMAN'S STAFF.

Lieut.-Gen. Sherman's Staff is composed of the following officers: Chief of Staff, Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. A. Nichols; Aids, Brevet Col. R. M. Sawyer, Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. M. Dayton, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. C. Audenried. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Robert O. Williams will succeed Gen. Nichols as Assistant Adjutant-General in the War Department.

GEN. SHERMAN'S TRIP TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A party of nine gentlemen, among them Senators Sherman and Sprague, will accompany Lieut.-Gen. Sherman in his contemplated trip over the Rocky Mountains and the Plains. The party will start from St. Louis on the 20th instant.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.
Washington, Aug. 4, 1866.

Mr. Secretary of State: The grave events which are passing in Europe may have caused fear that the Universal Exposition of 1867 would be retarded. In France, public notices in the *Moniteur* have reassured opinions. No relaxation has been manifested in the labors of the Committee on Admission. The exhibitors continue their preparations, and the buildings on the Champ de Mars are carried on with activity. In a word, everything induces the anticipation that the Exposition will be completely ready by the 1st of April, 1867. It would be regretable that in foreign countries there should exist any uncertainty as to the time of the opening of the Exposition, and that, in consequence, preparatory measures should be suspended. So the Minister of State, Vice-President of the Imperial Commission, has lately expressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Emperor the wish that the various States that are to participate in this Exhibition may be informed of the intentions of the Government of the Emperor. Until now, however, no lack of persistence has occurred to the Imperial Commissioner, even on the part of Governments engaged in war.

Mr. Rouher adds that in case some country should find itself prevented from assisting, the Imperial Commissioner could not for that cause adjourn the opening of the exhibition, because one of its first duties is to protect the interests of the subscribers to the capital guaranteed those of the French exhibitors who have imposed sacrifices on themselves in view of the meeting of 1867—those, in fine, of the adventurers who have made considerable appropriations for the continuance of the works begun. I am, in consequence instructed, Mr. Secretary of State, to make known to your Excellency, that the inauguration of the Exposition at Paris continues to be unalterably fixed for the 1st of April next, and express to you, at the same time, the interest which the Government of the Emperor will attach to having this notice made known, not merely to the Central Committee, but also to the exhibitors who may reside in the United States.

Please to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my very high consideration.

For Minister and under that authority, the Secretary of Legation.

(Signed) ODILON BARROT.

Hon. William H. Seward.

CHOLERA AT ANTWERP.

The following dispatches have been received by the Secretary of State:

United States Consulate,
Antwerp, July 18, 1866.

To Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

Sir: Since my last report upon the subject of the cholera it has been gradually on the increase. The daily death list, as shown by the city papers for the last ten days, has ranged from 60 to 95. The disease first made its appearance in the port on board an emigrant ship, which left during my absence at Langier. As soon as it became known to the city authorities that the disease was cholera, the vessel was ordered out of port, but not until too late to prevent the infection from reaching the shore. The prevailing type of the disease here is malignant, in many instances carrying off the patients in two or three hours. Its favorite habitat thus far has been the docks and wharves of the city. A strict surveillance should be kept over all vessels from this port.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN WILSON, U. S. Consul.

PERSONAL.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton were among the visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day.

COTTON REGULATIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared an elaborate system of cotton regulations which will be issued in a few days.

COUNTERFEIT FIFTY CENT NOTES.

There has been received at the Treasury Department a plate used in printing counterfeit fifty cent notes, which was captured in New-York City by the operatives of the Secret Service division. The officers secured a quantity of the counterfeit notes some weeks since, and having worked up the case succeeded in securing the plate and several of the parties engaged in the manufacture of the notes.

TEXAS.

I was mistaken in a former dispatch in saying that the inauguration of the Governor of Texas would take place on the 6th of this month. It is fixed for the 9th instant.

TAXATION OF INDIANS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with reference to the taxation of a Mr. King, a Shawnee Indian, residing upon a reservation with others of his tribe, who complain of such tax being imposed:

"I have to say that in view of what I regard as the proper construction of the law, and guided by the former decisions of this office, I think Mr. King and his people residing upon their reservation, are not subject to tax as complained, and that no assessment can be made upon them: and I have further to say that as far as the officers of Internal Revenue are concerned, care should be taken that Mr. King and his people are protected in their rights."

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Onslaught upon the Sheriff of Kings County—Cholera in the Convicts' Food—What is Murder?—Curious Allegations—Nuisances to be Summarily Abated.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, after Col. Clark had read Dr. Harris' letter showing the lurking places of cholera poison in New-York and Brooklyn, Dr. Crane remarked that two cases of cholera were reported in the Kings County Penitentiary, on Monday night, and four in the Raymond-street Jail. Dr. Willett, the Jail Physician, called at the office of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, yesterday morning, and said that under existing arrangements it is impossible to control cholera in that institution—the prisoners' food being such as to invite the malady. The Sheriff who holds the contract for feeding the inmates of the jail, and who contrives to realize a profit therefrom—the County paying thirty-five cents a day for the provisioning of each convict—gives them salt beef, pork, bean soup, molasses and coffee, diet upon which, at this season, they must sicken and die. Dr. Crane inquired whether the Board of Health had any power in the premises.

Counselor Tracy replied that the statutes require the keepers of prisons to feed convicts upon *wholesome* food of inferior quality. If a sheriff, having absolute control of prisoners, persists in exercising his power in a cruel and murderous manner, he becomes liable to criminal prosecution and impeachment.

Commissioner Bergen thought that the Board would be hardly able to show that molasses is unwholesome. He added that one of the principal perquisites of the Sheriff of Kings County, is the profit on the boarding of prisoners. It is, therefore, his policy to feed them as parsimoniously as possible. The Penitentiary and the Jail are Brooklyn's only penal institutions, the former being for the retention of offenders who are to be held beyond a month, and the latter for prisoners who have from two to twenty-nine days to serve. Curiously enough, it has been ascertained that—as though by some arrangement—a vast number of Brooklyn offenders are sentenced to twenty-seven, twenty-eight, or twenty-nine days' imprisonment, and it appears that thus the Kings County Jail is always filled almost to overflowing. Mr. Bergen moved that a succinct statement of the known facts be made and forwarded to the Supervisors of Kings County.

Dr. Swinburne said that at Quarantine they have a law touching nearly analogous cases, and that the Health Officer had, under that law, coerced shipmasters and others into supplying suitable food for their passengers and seamen. The Doctor conceived that the Board of Health has, or ought to have, power to compel the Sheriff of Kings County to give the jail convicts wholesome food.

Dr. Stone held that the jail physician may of right regulate the prisoners' diet, and see to it that they are properly fed and do not die of unwholesome food. If the Sheriff will not change the prisoners' rations, the Board of Health should authorize the jail physicians to supply such food as, in his judgment, they may need.

Dr. Parker was quite sure that there ought to be power somewhere to guard human life, and he believed that the pork, bean-soup, and molasses upon which the Brooklyn jail prisoners are fed, are provocative of choleraic diseases. Molasses is combustible, and in Winter good to supply fuel for the human frame; but it is not needed in Summer, for it forces its way through the bowels. This diet in the Kings County Jail is all wrong. You ask, said Dr. P., whether it is detrimental to health; I say, continued the Doctor, with emphasis, Yes! and the food being unfit for Summer consumption, we certainly have authority to act.

President Schultz had ascertained that the people of Brooklyn trace the choleraic diseases in their institutions to the food therein supplied, and he thought, moreover, that if any mortal, in these days of stupendous prices, could make a profit on feeding prisoners at thirty-five cents a day, something must be wrong.

On motion of Commissioner Acton, the subject was referred to Dr. Crane and Mr. Bergen, the Committee to report to the Board in writing, with a view to setting the naked truth before the Supervisors of Kings.

LONG ISLAND NUISANCES.

Assistant Inspector Trask's report upon certain nuisances at Hunter's Point was read. Of Mr. Enoch Coe's establishment for the manufacture of superphosphates the Inspector says: The materials employed are simply refuse bone dust from sugar-houses, and refuse sulphuric acids from petroleum refineries. Chemical tests applied to the vapor as it passes into the air on the addition of the acid to the bone dust fail to detect anything more energetic than a little sulphurous acid; and yet the vapor bears with it empyreumatic particles, probable derived in a considerable degree from the impure acid, which is carried from one to two miles, and even further. The vapor thus carried is endowed with a marvelous degree of permeability. It gets into one's hair and clothing, and affects the taste and smell. It is so irritating to the fauces that in many instances nausea and even vomiting are induced as it passes over the mucus membrane in inspirations. When borne in the direction of houses the inmates are compelled to close their doors and windows, and when this is done the odor is retained with the greatest tenacity by the articles in the room. If the blast enters the house at meal times the table is abandoned. I was slow to believe that such effects were due to the simple action of this vapor, believing that the association of the odor with its supposed origin from dead animals might produce the nausea. A recent personal experience while riding through Ravenswood proved to me that the effect is purely physical, arising from the contact of an irritating substance with the fauces; producing an effect like that caused by tickling the same with a feather. It seems to me clear enough that no agency which compels people to keep their doors and windows closed in hot weather, and which causes nausea and vomiting not only in those living within its range, but with those passing by on the public highway is a nuisance "detrimental to health," and such is Enoch Coe's factory. Clark's establishment is of the same character; his chimney is not so high as Coe's and consequently the smell is not carried so far, but it is equally a nuisance in its own neighborhood. Coe has been for some time working upon a two days' permission from the Board with the understanding that he should introduce an apparatus that should abate the nuisance. He has failed entirely in this thus far, and I would respectfully ask that an order be issued compelling him to suspend work entirely until his proposed plans are in operation. Clark does not propose to do anything of the kind, and is awaiting in expectation of an order to cease work entirely, when he says he will abandon the business at that place. I reported Langman & Aspinwall's establishment a few days ago. One visit at certain stages of the operation would satisfy you that no such place should be tolerated in any civilized community. Lynch's fat-boiling concerns have also been reported.

The order for the closing of these places was entered.

The square which is bounded by Kent, Flushing and Franklin avenues, in Brooklyn, and which is filled with liquid filth that creates an insufferable stench, was reported as being detrimental to health. Ordered that a layer of sawdust or mill-shavings, saturated with coal-tar, be spread over the surface of this stench-pen.

Dr. Crane informed the Board that the Brooklyn Council adjourned a week ago last Monday night, without having made any provision for the cleaning of the city, and that certain wards are intolerably unclean. He therefore proposed that the Board take the matter in hand. After a brief remark by Judge Bosworth, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Commissioners Crane and Bergen, of this Board, be appointed a Committee, with power to cause the necessary cleaning and disinfecting, in order to prevent the prevalence of cholera in Brooklyn, and to provide for the removal, accommodation and treatment of persons there attacked by cholera, or exposed to the infection thereof, and to provide for the burial of persons there dying from cholera, and to make expenditures and incur obligations for the same to an amount not exceeding $5,000, in addition to the like amount heretofore appropriated to that purpose.

MISBEHAVIOR OF THE STATEN ISLANDERS.

Dr. Swinburne read a communication from one of the State Engineers with reference to the changing of the grade of certain streets in Tompkinsville. When the incumbent of the Quarantine office first went to Staten Island, the authorities of Tompkinsville changed the grade of a street so as to throw the flowage therefrom into the Quarantine grounds. The Port Physician at once changed the grade of his grounds so as to throw off this flowage; but when he had remedied the evil the authorities again changed the grade of the street, digging under a costly stone wall on the Quarantine grounds, and destroying a number of valuable shade trees. At length, worried beyond his patience, the Health Officer appealed to the Legislature; "and now," remarked Dr. Swinburne, "I have no fears for the future—for we have a law strong enough to jug these fellows up." Commissioner Acton suggested the propriety of bringing an action for damages against the Tompkinsville Road Commissioners; but another Commissioner cut the matter short by remarking that these officials are not responsible in the amount of a solitary dollar. Dr. Swinburne, who holds that the Staten Island authorities have created a nuisance which endangers the health of his janitor's family, desires the Board to compel the Staten Islanders to remedy the evil. Counselor Tracy will report on Thursday afternoon.

OTHER MATTERS.

Dr. James L. Brown, having worn himself out as a Sanitary Inspector, was granted two weeks leave of absence.

Three assistant Sanitary Inspectors in Brooklyn having resigned rather than render the extraordinary service which had been required of them, Drs. W. F. Swan, J. L. H. Elmendorf and Wm. Henry Thayer were appointed in their stead. Six additional clerks were authorized in the Brooklyn office.

Treasurer Manierre reported a bill of $895 for the services of twenty laborers and several horses and carts that had been employed in cleansing and disinfecting tenement and other dwellings in the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards of this City. Ordered paid.

Col. Bliss informed the Board that Judge McCunn, who sails for Europe this morning, had dissolved all injunctions which he had granted to proprietors of fat-boiling establishments. But as to the liquor injunctions the Judge withholds his opinion until his return from his voyage; six weeks hence.

The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Quoits.

BROOKLYN VS. NEW-YORK.

The match between eight players of the Brooklyn Club, against eight players selected from the various clubs of New-York, came off yesterday afternoon at the Normal Quoiting Grounds, corner of Astor-place and Broadway, in the presence of a large company of the patrons of the game. The Brooklynites showed themselves in strength, while the New-Yorkers had a hard time to muster their forces at the appointed hour of starting, (3 P. M.) The Brooklyn Club came out victorious, as the following summary of the game will show:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.		NEW-YORK.	
Renisen	12	Cliften	7
Miller	11	Crittenden	7
Total	23	Total	14

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.		NEW-YORK.	
Hudson	3	Quinn	8
Rothwell	11	G. Dunning	13
Total	14	Total	21

THIRD GAME.

BROOKLYN.		NEW-YORK.	
Holder	12	McMunn	3
Wris	9	Dodsworth	6
Total	21	Total	9

FOURTH GAME.

BROOKLYN.		NEW-YORK.	
Labon	16	Drysdell	6
Stayler	5	Montgomery	4
Total	21	Total	10

The Brooklynites won by 26 points.

The return match will come off next week at the Three Mile House, Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal Accidents.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 77 West Twenty-eighth-street, by Coroner Wildey, over the body of John Corcoran, a child, 11 years of age, whose death was caused by injuries received in consequence of a pile of lumber having fallen upon him in a lumber yard at the foot of Bank-street, where he was playing on the 3d inst. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.... Coroner Gover also held an inquest yesterday over the remains of John Barron, a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, and residing at No. 343 Greenwich-street. The evidence in the case went to show that on the 16th ult. deceased fell down the hatchway of No. 39 Murray-street, where he was employed as porter by Messrs. Travis & Barney. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Dental Convention.—The American Dental Convention commenced its annual session yesterday, at Clinton Hall. A large number of gentlemen of the profession, from both city and country, were present. The Convention was organized by the selection of the following named gentlemen as officers: Dr. Wm. B. Hurd, of Williamsburgh, President; Dr. J. G. Ambler, of New-York, Vice-President; Dr. J. H. Smith, of New-Haven, Treasurer; Dr. Wm. C. Horne, of New-York, Secretary; Dr. Arington, of North Carolina, Corresponding Secretary. Regular sessions will be held from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M., daily.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.—On Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a well-dressed man ran off the bridge at the Barclay-street Ferry, just as the boat was leaving the slip. The back flow of the water caused by the receding boat washed him under the bridge, from which perilous situation he was rescued, with great difficulty and exertion, by Messrs. J. Ferguson and B. Manham, night watchmen. When hauled out, the rescued man, who had been drinking, retained his gold spectacles upon his nose and still firmly grasped his umbrella. He refused to give his name to the men who had saved his life.

Daring Robbery in a Second-avenue Car.—Daniel McKier, a peddler, and residing at No. 105 Bayard-street, was riding up town in a Second-avenue car, at a late hour on Monday night. As the car neared Sixtieth-street, Mr. McKier was set upon by a gang of ruffians, who maltreated him and robbed him of $50 in money and a peddler's license, for which he had that day paid $10. The thieves succeeded in that lonely neighborhood in making their escape, consequently no arrests were made.

Death from Burns.—About 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon, John F. Gallaghan, nearly 4 years of age, residing at No. 161 Lewis-street, was severely and fatally burned about the body by his clothes catching fire at an open furnace in the yard of his mother's residence. Death ensued during the night. Coroner Gover held an inquest over the body yesterday, when the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands.—Queen Emma, of Hawaii, is expected here by the steamer *Java*, from Liverpool, and will probably arrive to-day. The Queen has been on a visit to England, and is now on her way home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Saratoga and Philadelphia Conventions.—The National Democratic Committee of Kings County met at the Capitol, in Joralemon-street, last evening, James Corboy, the President, occupied the chair. A series of resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted, which declare that the avowed and published objects of the Convention to meet at Saratoga on the 9th inst., to represent the conservative Union-loving electors of the State of New-York in Convention at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, meets the hearty and earnest approval of the Democratic National General Committee of Kings County; that the Committee indorse the sentiments and course of Andrew Johnson, while President of the United States, as presented in his proclamations, vetoes and speeches; that the integrity of the union of the States is now fully restored, subject only to the indorsement of the people of the loyal States at the next election; and the return of all the States to the Union is welcomed as a guarantee of present peace and future national strength. The President and Secretary of the Committee were instructed to transmit the resolutions to the Presidents and Secretaries of the Conventions at Saratoga and Philadelphia, with the request that they be read in open Convention at each place.

Fire—One Man Burned to Death and Two Horses Destroyed.—Last evening about 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the new brick stables of Henry F. Harris, in DeKalb, near Hudson-avenue. Two horses were taken care of on the premises; one belonged to Mr. Martin Alphus, a grocer, doing business on the corner of Duffield-street and Fulton-avenue, the other was owned by Mr. Harris. Mr. Alphus rushed through the flames to save his horse, and being overcome by the heat was burned to death. The flesh on his legs and arms were almost burned off. He was found by Chief-Engineer Cunningham and Assistant Engineer Barr, who had the remains conveyed to his residence. The two horses were also destroyed, and one wagon belonging to Mr. Alphus was burned. The deceased was about 40 years of age, a German. He leaves a wife and four children. Loss on property about $2,000. Insurance not ascertained.

Johnson Meeting.—A meeting of the friends of President Johnson took place at Temperance Hall, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, E. D., last night. The attendance was small, Mr. E. Faulkner occupied the chair, and a large number of Vice-Presidents were appointed. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman and Mr. H. B. Davis. On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the meeting adjourned until Friday evening next, when delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will be appointed. Active politicians in the district in the Administration interest did not countenance the above meeting.

Fires and an Affray.—The stable in the rear of No. 78 Congress-street, owned by David Lyons, was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock on Monday night. The horses were saved. Damage $500; not insured. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. During the fire a disturbance occurred between two fire companies, in which John Kirwin, of Engine Company No. 21, shot Thomas Delmar with a pistol. The ball grazed his head, but inflicted no serious injury. Kirwin was arrested......About 8 o'clock last evening, there was an alarm in the Eighth District, caused by the burning of some straw in a vacant lot.

Fatal Accident.—About 7 o'clock last evening a man named James Cassidy, 30 years of age, was thrown from his wagon while driving through Clymer-street, E. D., and sustained injuries which resulted in his death in twenty minutes. Deceased leaves a wife and two children. His body was taken in charge by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and sent to the dead-house, corner of Union-avenue and North First-street, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Smith.

Burglaries in the Country.—The Eureka Hotel, kept by John W. Friend, in Gravesend, on the Coney Island road, was feloniously entered on Monday night last. The drawer was robbed of all the money it contained, with the exception of some pennies. A pair of boots and other articles were also stolen. The hotel of Hicks Post, on the same road, was also entered one night last week, and robbed of a considerable amount in money and clothing.

The Furman-street Shooting Affair.—The young man Patrick McGwan, who was shot with a revolver by Eugene Fergus, in Furman-street, on Monday evening, is still alive, at the Long Island Cottage Hospital. He was delirious, however, yesterday afternoon, and no hopes whatever are entertained of his recovery. Fergus is in custody.

The Carpenters.—The journeyman carpenters have succeeded in inducing a majority of their employers to accede to their demands in discontinuing labor at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon of each week.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Common Council.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening, at which considerable routine business was transacted. The following bids for sweeping and cleaning the streets were received and referred to the Street Committee, with power to enter into a contract for one year: John Carr, $7,780; Charles McCann, $9,775; Thomas S. Shaw, $8,550; William Atchison, $5,500; John Beatty, $5,900. The Special Committee on Registry Law reported the names of the following-named persons as Inspectors of Registry, and on motion they were confirmed: *First Ward.*—Leroy Schemerhorn, S. M. Chambers, Asa C. Leonard.

Second Ward.—Patrick Delano, John McKenna and John Quinlan.

Third Ward.—First District—Smith Mead, Sheron Waples, Wm. T. Weir. Second District—Martin Rouse, George Lafarge, Thos. Geraghty.

Fourth Ward.—First District—Edwin McGinnis, Hugh Dugan, H. D. Crane. Second District—Wm. Allen, Wm. Meeker, Henry T. Lee.

Fifth Ward.—First District—Patrick Meehan, J. B. Perry, J. H. Burges. Second District—Wm. Drum, J. D. Carscallan, Christopher Connolly.

Sixth Ward.—Ferdinand Lewis, Wm. Gosill, Wm. Murray.

A Body Exhumed, and an Inquest.—About two weeks since a little boy named Wm. Schoerer, whose parents reside at No. 298 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, while playing with other children, in a playful manner thrust a "jack-stone" into his ear, which became so firmly imbedded that the physician was unable to remove it that night. The following day Dr. Kopechtny, of Jersey City, and Dr. Wiener, of New-York, were called, and in consequence of the patient being quite restless, they administered chloroform, and while under its influence the child expired. The attending physicians gave a certificate that death was caused from apoplexy, chloroform being a secondary cause, upon which Coroner Kirsten gave a permit for burial. Subsequently the parents were dissatisfied, and demanded that an inquest be held. Coroner Kirsten caused the body to be exhumed, and held an inquest yesterday afternoon. The Jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by the administration of chloroform, the heat of the day and nervous irritation, and exonerated the physicians from all blame.

Attack on a Turnverein Association.—As the Jersey City Turnverein Association and their friends were leaving Christ's, on Monday evening, where they had spent the day on a picnic, they were assaulted by a party of young ruffians, who had evidently gone there for the purpose. Stones and brick-bats were hurled among the crowd, but the rowdies scampered off on the approach of the police. On arriving in the upper part of Jersey City, having obtained reinforcements, a second attack was made, and several women and children were injured. The Turners then broke ranks, and all whom they caught were subjected to a severe thrashing. One of the ringleaders, named James McKiernan, was arrested, and yesterday was held in $300 bonds, to appear for trial.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.—About 6 o'clock on Monday evening, a man named Thomas Crebe, employed on a dirt-scow near the Morris and Essex depot, in Hoboken, fell overboard, and was rescued in about ten minutes. He was conveyed to the Police station in an insensible condition, where he received every possible care at the hands of Dr. Jaume and others, and after laying an hour and a half without showing any signs of life, he was finally resuscitated. Crebe was subsequently sent to his home, No. 69 Steuben-street, Jersey City.

Sudden Death.—Coroner Hanley, of Hudson City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of an old man named James Cannon, residing in Rock-street, Bergen, who died suddenly, on Monday afternoon, while engaged in putting in some coal in Academy-street. In accordance with the medical evidence, the jury rendered a verdict of death from apoplexy.

Supposed Case of Cholera.—On Saturday evening, a young woman belonging in Paterson, was taken ill at the Erie Railway depot, with all the symptoms of cholera. She was taken to Taylor's saloon, and was attended by Dr. Watson. On Sunday it was thought she could not live, but yesterday was considered out of danger.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—E. M. Calding, J. F. H. Palmer, W. H. Tisson and lady, P. Doneianer, Mrs. J. J. Fitzpatrick and child, Miss McEntee, A. S. Schriver, John M. Goodwin, O. Cohen, J. Hnger, G. W. Clark, Mrs. W. S. Vroom, Miss M. Vroom, Mrs. S. M. Johnson and child, H. D. Waples, B. Peters, M. Scott, A. Bailey and son, D. Boone, wife and child, K. McSears, wife, 2 children and servant, D. Seeman, A. Hanes, W. Deckman and wife, C. Emery, wife, 2 children and servant, W. H. Ramsey and son, A. M. Somers, J. C. Rowland, W. B. Hundly, Jas. Boone, A. H. McNaffee, E. P. Hiller, G. A. Smith, J. D. Mitchell, C. B. Wilde, Miss S. H. Smith, Mrs. Dickinson and child, J. McKittry, W. P. Dockery, F. G. Smith, S. W. Eaton, W. P. Murray, A. B. Rice, H. Brown, and 2 in steerage.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Greytown, Nic—J. M. Luther, Mrs. Brush and infant, Miss Pratt, Rev. S. Cooper and wife, M. M. Harvey, B. A. Crosby, Mrs. Underwood and family, Dr. Gray, N. E. Clark, Mrs. J. M. Brooks, Mrs. McKoon, F. Delowy, J. H. Treadwell, C. S. Emery, wife and family, E. Erving, M. Bartholomew, B. Payer, wife and infant, R. Moses, J. Cohen, A. Goldstein, C. L. Stranglet, H. Appleton and wife, J. S. Farle, F. E. Greathouse, H. O'Hara, E. A. Stillman, E. Stage, A. J. Minhard, A. T. Noble, J. H. Brown and 2 children, G. J. Harris, W. Buck, S. M. Menderson, Mrs. A. Henderson, L. Foote, and 454 in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Granada, from Charleston—C. L. Burckmyer, wife and daughter, Dr. Lamb, wife and 3 children, J. B. Cummings and 2 children, W. Rumsey, Thos. P. Moses, Albert Tromley, E. A. Gibbs, Hugh Kinslee, J. B. Steele, wife and daughter, C. M. Tucker, Mrs. Ann J. Quinn, Mrs. H. R. Daly, Mrs. Cath. Lynch, A. D. Lord, W. N. Sones, J. McCarthy, J. Steidleman, W. Teutchell, J. C. Martin, J. Goodwin, M. Mulligan, W. S. Adams, Mrs. Scanlon, and 6 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 03 | Sun sets..... 7 07 | Moon rises... 3 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 02 | Gov. Island. 6 51 | Hell Gate... 8 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Glaucus, Gale, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Palmyra, (Br.) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Scotia, (Br.) Judkins, E. Cunard; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, N. P. Clyde; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia.

Ships Ditigentia, (Br.) Porter, London, Thos. Dunham; City of Montreal, Daggett, London, Thos. Dunham.

Barks Brazillian, (Br.) Green, Cow Bay; C. A. Jones, (Br.) Francis, Cow Bay, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Abd-el-Kader, Eldridge, Cadiz, &c.; Mary Lord, (Br.), Law, Liverpool, McCully & Marsh; George Henry, (Hamb.) Peters, Cork, for orders, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Village Belle, (Br.) Grant, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ada B., (Br.) Foster, Sydney, C. B.

Schooners S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Jenny Lind, Terry, Hartford, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Frank Walter, Corson, Lavacca and Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, Nic., July 31, with mdse. and 487 passengers to N. American Steamship Co. 2d inst., lat. 22, lon. 85 10, spoke brig Geo. W. Chase, of Portland, from Cienfuegos for New-York. 5th inst., lat. 34 09, lon. 75 35, spoke brig Geo. Gilchrist, bound N.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. 5th inst., Hatteras bearing N. W. 12 miles, passed steamship Missouri, bound S.

Steamship Granada, Bursley, Charleston 66 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Ship J. F. Chapman, Norton, Cardiff 41 ds., with railroad iron to J. Atkins & Co. During the first part of the voyage had heavy westerly gales; latter part, light winds and squalls; crossed the Banks in lat. 44, and saw no fishermen.

Ship Chancellor, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. and 325 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had 1 death and 2 births on the passage.

Bark Sepia, (Br.,) Whitehill, Pedang, Sumatra, 156 ds., with coffee, &c., to Chas. Fessenden. Passed Cape Good Hope May 18, crossed the equator June 17, in lon. 25.

Bark Casco, Garoiner, Cardenas 19 ds., with molasses to G. S. Stephenson & Co.

Brig Elarie Fleischer, (Ital.) Costa, Mayaguez 20 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to J. V. Onatavia & Co.

Brig Joboato, (Braz.,) Ellis, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig Champion, (Br.,) Martell, Glace Bay via Providence 10 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; brigs Athalaska, Miragoane; Caroline Gulliver, St. Marc's; Emma, Remedios; Pomona, Mobile.

Also arr. brig Mecasta, Georgetown; schr. Everglade, Barbados.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 7.—Arr. steamer C. W. Lord, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Collision.—The schr. Niagara, of and for Bridgeport, from Elizabethport, collided with schr. Smith Tuttle, of Gloucester, at anchor below Robbins' Reef, and bound for Elizabethport, about 10 o'clock yesterday. The Tuttle lost flying-jib, cutwater, jibboom, &c. The Niagara also suffered much damage in sails, rigging, bulwarks, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Crest of the Wave—Br. ship, from Manila for Queenstown, 85 ds. out, June 11, lat. 7 35 S., lon. 15 35 W.

Delhi—Br. ship, from Tellechery for New-London, 97 ds. out, June 18, lat. 2 35 N., lon. 26 13 W.

Favorite—Am. brig, from New-York for Barbados, 30 ds. out, June 14, lat. 25 50 N., lon. 60 30 W.

Josepha Louisa—Br. ship, from Madras, bound for London, 79 ds. out, May 14, lat. 36 20 S., lon. 22 48 E.

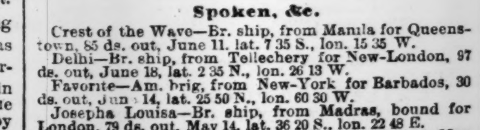
Mars—Br. ship, bound to Guadaloupe, 42 ds. out, May 8, lat. 33 36 S., lon. 28 20 E.

Ranee—Br. ship, from Akyab for Falmouth, 114 ds. out, June 22, lat. 6 59 N., lon. 27 51 W.

Boschman—bark, brig, from Rangoon for Falmouth, 69 ds. out, May 23, lat. 28 S., lon. 7 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, July 18, bark Sea Eagle, from Philadelphia; brig Valencia, for Boston; schr. Central America, from Mobile, arr. July 14.



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These arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and are unequaled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire, and strength. They have been received with remarkable favor in our own and several other countries, and can now be supplied in large numbers. Send for descriptive pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German or Spanish.

1866.
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J. W. BRADLEY'S
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ARE NOW MADE
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And are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

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THIS
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AND
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AUGUST,
BY
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STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED.

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The feeble, the languid, the despairing, the old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

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35, 31, 19, 28, 11, 9, 74, 13, 66, 5, 10, 48, 23, 12.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 472. Aug. 7. 1866.
20, 74, 38, 37, 47, 73, 55, 48, 49, 66, 12, 15, 72.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 371. Aug. 7. 1866.
68, 16, 33, 44, 36, 43, 47, 57, 48, 62, 3, 53, 19, 63.
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23, 24, 75, 55, 4, 19, 56, 68, 72, 22, 44, 58, 13.
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